Illinois
Daughters of the American Revolution

I L L I N O I S

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

Volume II

1937-1938

Compiled by

Mrs. Howard J. Filbur

State Registrar

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Compiled by

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State Registrar

Part I

Sarah Aull, nee Glenn, born October 29, 1834, in Lincoln Co., North Carolina; moved to Bond County, Illinois, 1852; married Frederick Aull, 1860.

- PATERNAL -

Grandfather		Grandmother
John Glenn	-	Nancy Reynolds, born Feb. 16, 1782 (place unknown)

FATHER

Samuel Glenn, b Nov. 16, 1806; died September 6, 1859 in Bond Co., Ill..

Other children of John and Nancy Reynolds Glenn, were:

John Glenn	-	born March 31, 1804
Betsy	-	married Thomas Davis
Susie	-	Married Joseph Barnes

Samuel Robert Pinckney Glenn, son of John, above, was born July 14, 1846, and in 1929 was living near Fallston , N. Car.

- MATERNAL -

Grandfather	Grandmother
William Falls	Sarah Dixon, born October 17, 1785 (place unknown)

MOTHER

Rachel C. Falls, born May 10, 1809; died February 23, 1894, in Bond Co., Illinois.

Other children of William and Sarah Dixon Falls were:

John Zimri
Thomas, died of cancer)
George, moved to Iowa
Nancy Ann, married Henry Lindsay, Iowa.
Jane, married _____ Goodson
Betsy, married James Wilson, Iowa.
Clarissa, married James Hagler, Ill.
Barbara,

John Zimri Falls, son of above John Zimri, was living in Shelby, N. C. in 1929, then 83 years old.

Book 1, pages 354, 355, Office of Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, Lincoln, N. C., records the transfer of 150 acres of land from John Cathay and his wife, Mary, to William Falls of the County of Tryon, on January 25, 1771. This land was described as lyong on "Second Broad River" in the county of Tryon.

State of Illinois, }
County of St. Clair. } ss

Daisy L. Whiteside, being first duly sworn, upon her oath deposes and says that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of records in the possession of Miss Amanda Glenn, R. 2, Belleville, Illinois. That said records were presented to Miss Glenn by Mr. Jacob Aull, 5430 Carolina Place, Washington, D. C. and taken from his transcript family records.
Affiant copied said records on February 5, 1938.

Daisy L. Whiteside

Subscribed and sworn to before me a Notary Public, this
_____ day of February, 1938.

ANCESTRY
OF
THE BENJAMIN BROTHERS
SONS OF DARIUS AND MARTHA BENJAMIN

FIRST GENERATION.

JOHN BENJAMIN.

JOHN BENJAMIN, the first of that name in America, emigrated from England in 1632. He was born about 1598, and his home is said to have been in Lower Hereford, near the Welsh border. In 1619 he married Abigail, daughter of Rev. William Eddy, Vicar of St. Dunstan's Church, Cranbrook, County Kent, England. John Benjamin, with his wife, four children, and younger brother, Richard, came over in the Ship "Lion," Captain Mason. "The Lion Brought," says Governor Winthrop, "one hundred and twenty passengers, whereof fifty were children, all in good health." They were twelve weeks on the voyage, and arrived in Boston Harbor, Sunday evening, September 16, 1632.

Richard, the younger brother, settled in Watertown, Mass., where he became a proprietor in 1642. In 1663 he removed with his family to Southhold, Long Island.

John Benjamin was one of the proprietors of New Town (now Cambridge), Mass., and made his first settlement there. He was made freeman, Nov. 6, 1632, and was appointed Constable by the General Court May 20, 1633. He owned six acres of land in New Town, on which he built a house of which Governor Winthrop wrote: "Mr. Benjamin's mansion was unsurpassed in elegance and comfort by any in the vicinity. ..... It was a mansion of intelligence, religion and hospitality, visited by the clergy

of all denominations from far and near." This house was accidently destroyed by fire April 7, 1636.

JOHN BENJAMIN was of New Town in October 1636, and settled in Watertown, about the year 1637. His homestall of sixty acres in Watertown was situate East of Dorchester Field, and bounded South by Charles River. He owned three other tracts of eighteen, eighty, and twenty-four acres.

John Benjamin died in Watertown, June 14, 1645. His Will recorded in the Probate Court at Boston. Abigail, his widow, probably made her home in Watertown until about 1654, when she went with her daughter, Abigail, the wife of Joshua Stubbs, to Charlestown, Mass., where she died May 20, 1687, aged 87 years.

Children of John and Abigail Benjamin

1. John
2. Abigail
3. Samuel
4. Mary
5. JOSEPH
6. Joshua
7. Caleb
8. Abel

SECOND GENERATION

JOSEPH BENJAMIN

JOSEPH BENJAMIN, 2 (John 1), son of John and Abigail Benjamin was born at New Town (Cambridge) Mass., Sept 16, 1633. On June 10, 1661, he married (first) Jemima, daughter of Thomas Lambert of Barnstable, Mass., where he resided until her death. He married (second) Sarah, daughter of William Clark of Yarmouth, Mass., previous to Dec. 7, 1668 (date of death of said William Clark).

He lived several years on a farm in Yarmouth, having gone

there before 1670. In 1680 he exchanged this farm for one in Barnstable. About 1690 he moave to Preston, New London County, Conn., and died in 1704.

Children of Joseph Benjamin

The following named children were probably born in Barnstable, some of them before and some after his residence in Yarmouth.

1. Abigail
2. JOSEPH
3. Jemima
4. Sarah
5. Kezia

The Yarmouth records partly obliterated state the births of his other children as follows:-

1. John Benjamin, born ----------
2. Hannah " " Feb. 1668.
3. Mary " " Apr. 1670
4. Mercy " " 12th March, 1674.
5. Elizabeth " " 14th January, 1679.

THIRD GENERATION

JOSEPH BENJAMIN.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN, 3 (Jospeh 2, John 1), son of Joseph Benjamin 2, was born probably in Barnstable, about 1664. He married Elizabeth Cooke of Preston, Aug. 25, 1688. He died June, 1738.

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth Benjamin

1. Joseph
2. Obed, born Aug. 15, 1701.
3. Elizabeth, born Nov. 11, 1703.
4. Hannah

5. Sarah, born Jan. 7, 1707.

6. Grace, " Jan. 10, 1709.

7. Jedidiah, " July.15, 1711.

8. DANIEL " Sept. 17, 1714.

9. Abiel, " Dec. 16, 1716.

On June 4, 1702, Joseph Benjamin's wife was admitted as member of the First Congregational Church of Preston, andon the 7th of the same month Joseph and Obed, sons of Joseph Benjamin were baptized. Hanah, daughter of Joseph Benjamin was baptized Mar. 3, 1706.

FOURTH GENERATION

OBED and DANIEL BENJAMIN

- - - - - - - -

OBED BENJAMIN, 4 (Joseph 3, Joseph 2, John1) was born at Preston Aug. 15, 1701. He married Mary Yarrington.

HIS CHILDREN: were baptized in the Second or North Church of Preston (now Griswold) as follows:

1. Obed, baptized 1729.

2. Abel, " 1731.

3. EBENEZER, " Dec. 14, 1735.

4. Elizabeth, " 1737.

5. Jacob, " 1739

6. Stphen, born Oct. 23, 1757.

7. Caleb, baptized 1760, born Dec. 11, 1759.

Stephen and Caleb were children by anothe wife, Mary Hurd, to whom he was married March 27, 1755.

DANIEL BENJAMIN, 4 (brother of Obed Benjamin 4) was born at Preston Sept. 17, 1714. He married Phoebe Guile, March 13, 1739 or 1740, and died July 31, 1756.

HIS CHILDREN: were baptized in the Second or North Church of Preston, (now Griswold) as follows:

1. Daniel, baptized 1744.
2. PHOEBE, " Sep t. 29, 1745.
3. Jedidiah, " 1747
4. Elizabeth " 1749.
5. Grace, " 1754.
6. Benjamin, " 1756.

FIFTH GENERATION

EBENEZER AND PHOEBE BENJAMIN.

EBENEZER BENJAMIN, 5 (Obed 4, Joseph 3, Joseph 2, John 1) son of Obed Benjamin, was married Nove 26, 1761, to his cousin Phoebe, daughter of Daniel Benjamin (4), by Rev. Asher Rossiter, second pastor of the First Congregational Church of Preston. The Conn., Records show that Ebenezer Benjamin, in his early manhood, served in the French and Indian War. In 1756 he was a private in the Fourth Company of the First Regiment of the Conn. Troops raised for an Expedition against Crown Point. Israel Putman of Pomfret was the Captain of the Company and Maj. Gen Phineas Lyman was the Commander of the troops. In 1757 he was a member of the one of the Militia Companies called out for the relief of Fort William Henry and place adjacent. Nathan Leonard of Preston was the Captain of his Company and Christopher Avery the Colonel of His Regiment.

Six of Ebenezer Benjamin's children were born in Preston.

Between 1773 and 1775 he removed from Preston to near Red Rock in Northeastern part of Columbia County, New York, then called King's District.

The records of New York in the Revolution show that On Oct. 20, 1775, commissions were issued to the officers of the 17th Regiment (King's District), and that Ebenezer Benjamin was Captain of the Fifth Company of the Regiment and William Bradford Whiting Colonel of the Regiment.

Ebenezer Benjamin died Dec. 22, 1789, aded 55 years and his wife Phoebe died Nov. 2, 1813, aged 69 years. They were buried in a vault on his farm new Red Rock.

Children of Ebenezer and Phoebe Benjamin

1. Daniel, born Sept. 26, 1762.
2. Ebenezer, " Apr. 4, 1766.
3. William, " Jan. 13, 1770
4. Grace (Bromley) born Aug. 9, 1771.
5. Elizabeth (Starkwether) born May 11, 1773.
6. Lyol
7. Elijah, born Oct. 28, 1776.
8. DARIUS, born Feb. 15, 1781.
9. Martin
10. Asa
11. Anna (Merchant).

SIXTH GENERATION

DARIUS BENJAMIN.

DARIUS BENJAMIN, 6, (Ebenezer 5, Obed 4, Joseph 3, Joseph 2, John 1) son of Ebenezer and Phoebe Benjamin, was born near Red

Rock, Columbia County, New York, Feb. 15, 1781. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. On July 5, 1817 he married Marbha, daughter of Timothy Rogers. She was born Geb. 18, 1795. He was a farmer and died at Chatham Center, Columbia County, New York, April 24, 1850. In 1856 she followed her children to McLean County, Illinois, and died there near Benjaminville, Nov. 20, 1884.

Children of Darius and Marbha Benjamin.

1. Edward D. Benjamin, born June 29, 1818.
2. DeWitt Clinton " " May 28, 1820.
3. Timothy R. " " May 17, 1823.
4. John R. " " Oct. 17, 1824.
5. GGilbert R. " " Oct. 6, 1830.
6. Reuben H. " " June 28, 1833.

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SEVENTH GENERATION

EDWARD D. BENJAMIN, was married to Christianna Gray, June 5, 1843, and died near Benjaminville, McLean County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1880.

DeWITT CLINTON BENJAMIN was married to Sarah Swarts, Oct. 23, 1849, and died near Hudson, McLean County, Ill., Oct. 7, 1871.

TIMOTHY R. BENJAMIN, was married to Harriet E. Bullis, Feb. 27, 1854, and died at Chatham Center, Columbia County, New York, Feb. 20, 1895.

JOHN R. BENJAMIN, was married to Sarah Beaver, Feb. 14, 1849, and died at Benjaminville, McLean County, Ill..

GILBERT R. BENJAMIN, died Feb. 30, 1839, in his ninth year.

REUBEN M. BENJAMIN, was married to Laura Woodin, Sept. 15, 1856.

Submitted by Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter,
Bloomington

Mrs. Edward M. Wales, Chairman

A N C E S T R Y

O F

M A R T H A (R O G E R S) B E N J A M I N

FIRST GENERATION

THOMAS ROGERS was one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and one of the forty-one persons who signed the Constitutions of Government on board the Mayflower. His son Joseph came with him. The other children came over afterward. Thomas died in 1621. Governor Bradford, in 1650, writing of Plymouth Colony, says: Thomas Rogers died in the first sickness, but his son is still living, and is married, and hath six children. The rest of his children came over and are married and have many children." (Haxton's Signers of the Mayflower Compact, part 2, p. 10.)

Austin, in his Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, says of JAMES ROGERS, who was a miller at Newport, R.I. and General Sergeant as early as 1643: "He may have been son of Thomas Rogers, who came in the Mayflower in 1620, with son Joseph, and died next year."

The Colonial Records show that on July 20, 1669, James Rogers was ordered "to apprehend the Indian Sachem, Ninecraft, and bring him before the Governor and Council to answer the charge of a plot among the Indians to cut off the English. He was empowered to take assistance of a boat and two men for transportation, and also two men and three horses in the King's Province." The Records also show that on August 24, 1676, he "attended at the trial of certain Indians before a Court martial held at Newport. The Indians were charged with being engaged in King Philip's designs

and several were executed."

James Rogers died in 1676, and his wife Mary died in 1673.

Children of James and Mary Rogers

1. Sarah; married about 1648, to Richard Knight; she died in 1680. He died in 1685.
2. Thomas; born in 1639. He died Nov. 23, 1719 and his wife, Sarah died in 1716.
3. JOHN; born Oct. 8, 1641.

SECOND GENERATION

JOHN ROGERS

JOHN ROGERS, 2 (James 1) son of James and Mary Rogers was born at Newport, R.I. Oct. 8, 1641.

The records show that he was a Justice of the Peace in 1701-2-3-4, and on a Committee to Audit the debt of the Old Colony in 1705. He died March 27, 1716, and his wife, Elizabeth, died Oct. 24, 1676.

Children of John and Elizabeth Rogers

1. John; born Aug. 26, 1668, and married Nov. 4, 1693, to Sarah Lauton, who was born Oct. 25, 1676. He died Aug. 11, 1727. she died Feb. 20, 1751.
2. JOSEPH; born 1670.
3. Samuel; born Apr. 25, 1673, and married Jan. 31, 1706, to Lydia Holmes, who was born Jan. 4, 1683. He died Nov. 14, 1752. She died May19, 1750.

THIRD GENERATION

JOSEPH ROGERS

JOSEPH ROGERS, 3, (John 2, James 1), son of John and Elizabeth Rogers, was born in 1670, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Phillip and Mary Smith.

Joseph Rogers died Oct. 2, 1710, and was buried in Newport, Ceretory. His Will was proved, Nov. 6, 1710. His wife, Elizabeth died May 24, 1704, and was buried at Tiverton, R.I. where the birth of their four children were recorded.

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth Rogers.

1. Mary, born Aug. 24, 1699.
2. Elizabeth, born Jan. 23, 1701.
3. Smith, born Dec. 13, 1702.
4. JOSEPH, born May 14, 1704.

FOURTH GENERATION

JOSEPH ROGERS

JOSEPH ROGERS, 4 (Joseph 3, John 2, James 1), son of Joseph and Elizabeth Rogers, was born May 15, 1704, and married Dorothy Wood, March 16, 1726. He died Sept. 16, 1751. She died July 29, 1777. Both were buried at Middletown, Conn..

Children of Joseph and Dorothy Rogers

1. Mary, born at Newport, R.I. Jan 25, 1728.
2. Joseph, " " " " " Oct. 4, 1730.
3. Elizabeth " " " " " Jan. 4, 1733.
4. JOHN " " " " " June 16, 1736.
5. Constant " " " " " Oct. 15, 1738.

6. Abigail, born at Newport, R. I. Aug. 20, 1740.
7. Elizabeth, " " " " " May 4, 1743.
8. Abigail, " " " " " Apr. 10, 1745.
9. Samuel, " " " " " Feb. 19, 1748
10. Elnathan, " " " " " May 9, 1752.

The first named Elizabeth died Aug. 29, 1735.

The first named Abigail died Sept. 20, 1741.

The second named Abigail died Sept. 30, 1753.

Joseph was lost at sea with Capt. Edward Johnson on his passage from Surinam, which place he left Feb. 4, 1756.

Constant was drowned Dec. 23, 1757, on Saybrook Bar while bound on a voyage to the West Indies.

Elnathan married Olive Moore and settled at Chazy, Clinton Co, New York.

FIFTH GENERATION

JOHN ROGERS

JOHN ROGERS, 5 (Joseph 4, Joseph 3, John 2, James 1), son of Joseph and Dorothy Rogers, was born June 16, 1736 and married Patience Miller, Nov. 22, 1757. He died May 1, 1811. She died Aug. 25, 1807, aged 75 years. Both were buried at Middletown, Conn..

Children of John and Patience Rogers.

1. John, born Sept. 18, 1758.
2. Abigail, " Apr. 15, 1760.
3. Sarah, " Jan. 28, 1762
4. Joseph, " May 5, 1764.
5. TIMOTHY, " Mar. 3, 1766.
6. Constant," Apr. 22, 1768

7. Patience born Apr. 22, 1768.

8. William " July 26, 1770.

9. Hannah, " May 4, 1774.

10. Fanny, " March 24, 1778.

The oldest son John was drowned on the Coast of Carolina, March 1, 1805. He left three sons and five daughters. Most of them lived at Middletown, Conn..

His daughter Anna married Charles H. Wetmore of St. Louis, Mo..

Abigail and Sarah were both married but neither left any children.

Joseph died Dec. 25, 1733 at Ocoyes, Hispaniola.

Constant moved to Summit County, Ohio.

Patience was married to William Loomis of Middletown. They had two sons, William and Timothy. Both settled there.

William moved to Vermont.

Fanny married John Bills of Middletown. They moved to Cuyahoga Falls, Summit Co., Ohio.

SIXTH GENERATION

TIMOTHY ROGERS

TIMOTHY ROGERS, 6 (John 5, Joseph4, Joseph 3, John 2, James 1), son of John and Patience Rogers, was born at Middletown, Conn. March 3, 1766 and married Sarah Moore who was born near Spencertown, Columbia Co., New York, May 28, 1770. He died June 24, 1850. She died Nov. 8, 1844. They were buried in the old grave yard one mile East of Chatham, New York near Indian Brook.

Children of Timothy and Sarah Rogers

1. Ralph,
2. Maria, (Thompson)
3. MARTHA, (BENJAMIN)
4. Anna, (Warner)
5. John,
6. Gilbert,

MARTHA ROGERS BENJAMIN, 7 (Timothy 6, John 5, Joseph 4, Joseph 3, John 2, James 1), daughter of Timothy and Sarah Rogers, was born about one mile and a half North-east of Chatham, New York feb. 18, 1795, and married Darius Benjamin, July 5, 1817. He was born Feb. 15, 1791, and died at Chatham Center, New York Apr. 24, 1850. She died near Benjaminville, McLean County, Illinois Nov. 20, 1884, in her ninetieth year.

Children of Darius and Martha Benjamin

1. Edward D. Benjamin, born June 20, 1818.
2. DeWitt Clinton " " May 28, 1820.
3. Timothy R. " " May 17, 1823.
4. John R. " " Oct. 17, 1824
5. Gilbert R. " " Oct. 6, 1830.
6. Reuben M. " " June 29, 1833.

EIGHTH GENERATION

EDWARD D. BENJAMIN

EDWARD D. BENJAMIN, was married to Christianna Grey, June 5, 1843, and died near Benjaminville, McLean Co., Ill., Nov. 10, 1890.

DeWITT CLINTON BENJAMIN, was married to Sarah Swartz, Oct. 23, 1849, and died near Hudson, McLean Co., Ill., Oct. 7, 1871.

TIMOTHY R. BENJAMIN, was married to Harriet E. Bullis, Feb. 27, 1854 and died at Chatham Center, Columbia Co., New York, Feb. 20, 1885.

JOHN R. BENJAMIN, was married to Sarah Beaver, Feb. 14, 1849, and died at Benjaminville, McLean Co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1899.

GILBERT R BENJAMIN, died Feb. 20, 1839, in his ninth year.

REUBEN M. BENJAMIN, was married to Laura Woodin, Sept. 15, 1856.

Submitted by Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter,
Bloomington
Mrs. Edward M. Wales, Chairman

Fort Worth, Texas, April 13th, 1922

GENEALOGY OF R. L. CARLOCK, OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

WITH REGARD TO HIS PATERNAL ANCESTRY.

I.

The best traditions with regard to the original ancestor of the Carlock family in America that I have been able to trace show that this ancestor bore the name, according to the tradition handed down to me by my father, of Christian Carlock. Other traditions current among the Illinois branch of the family are to the effect that the name of this ancestor was Hawkis Carlock. This ancestor emigrated from near Glasgow, Scotland, to America in the eighteenth century, several decades before the American Revolutionary War--the exact date of his removal to this country, I am not able to state. The family located in Rockbridge County, Virginia, a few miles from Natural Bridge. As to the date of the settlement of the family in Rockbridge County, Virginia, some light is thrown upon the question by reference to the age of Abraham Carlock, the oldest son of this forebear, who was born in that County on November 1st, 1765.

One of the best informed kinsmen of the Carlock family that I have ever had any correspondence with is G. W. Carlock, a respected citizen of Bloomington, Illinois. In a letter from this gentleman, written to me from Bloomington,

Illinois, of date July 15th, 1918, upon this subject, he makes the following statement:

> "Hawkis Carlock--first American settler: Came from Glasgow, Scotland and settled at Glasgow, Virginia, in Rockbridge County, only a few miles from Natural Bridge. George Washington, before the Revolutionary War, was a civil engineer and surveyed the State Wagon Road from Mount Vernon to the western boundary of the State, the road being the one that crosses over Natural Bridge. I saw where Washington cut his name in the rock wall on the west side of the stream. I am told by the tradition of the natives there that he did this with a hatchet; the letters are distinctly intelligible to this date. Hawkis Carlock--the first American ancestor of all the American Carlock Tribes--saw and became acquainted with the Father of His Country at that time.
>
> Hawkis Carlock has four sons;--Abraham, Isaac, and Job; Abraham emigated to Illinois; Isaac to Overton County, Tennessee; Jacob to Ohio; and Job to Tennessee. You can trace every Carlock in the Western Hemisphere to one of these four sons of the original Hawkis Carlock. Christian Carlock was no doubt this same ancestor, given to him by his neighbors because of his religious devotion."

I know nothing about the date of the death of this ancestor; neither do I know anything about who was his wife or what country she was a native of, or when she died.

II

There has always been more or less speculation and uncertainty with regard to the country from which my paternal ancestor came. For many years it was believed that the Carlock family came from Saxony in Germany. I have heard my father say that he had heard this opinion expressed by other members of the family, but he always claimed that the family was of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent. I am inclined to accept the Scotch theory of our origin as the correct theory. The name itself carries

much weight in favor of this theory, and I think I can recognize in the family appearance and traits of character many things that suggest Scotch ancestry. In any event, I very much prefer to give myself the benefit of the doubt on this subject.

I quote further from the letter written me by G. W. Carlock upon this point, as he seems to be an unusually well informed man on matters of this character:

> "The Carlocks are Scotch-Irish descent. They were of Celtic origin in Europe before emigrating to Scotland. All such names as Carlock, Carney, Carnahan, Callahan, Carnot (Martyred President of France), Carnagie, Carnock, are descendants of the Celtic Race; Wheelock, Warlock, Bullock, Sherlock, Madlock, and all such names are strictly Scotch-Irish. This Race of Caucasian Peoples moved upon the Danube River from Eastern to Western Europe. The Celts' long lingering for centuries in the beautiful mountain scenery of the Alps had its effect on the unborn babes of this Race long before it arrived in Ireland or Scotland and made the Irish orator, Thomas , the Irish poet, Robert Burns the Scottish poet, and many other renowed Celtic names in the world's literature."

Another circumstance confirmatory of the theory that the Carlock family is of Scotch origin is the statement made to me in a letter from W. B. Carlock, a prominent lawyer in Bloomington, Illinois, and a grandson of Abraham Carlock, dated July 9th, 1918, to the effect that his grandfather, Abraham Carlock, possesssed an old Gaelic Bible.

III

Christian or Hawkis Carlock, the first American progenitor of the Carlock family, left a family of four sons and two daughters. The names of the daughters are unknow to me, but one of them married a Kimbrough, and

from her was descended the prominent Kimbrough family in East Tennessee. The four sons are as follows:

1. Abraham Carlock, born November 1st, 1765, died February 14th, 1843, age 77 years. He was one of the heroes of the Battle of New Orleans, and after the close of the Was of 1812, located near Bloomington, Illinois, where he became the founder of a large and distinguished family, who are quite well known in that section of the State, many of whom are leading citizens. One of the descendants, Richard L. Carlock, was Mayor of Bloomington; another one of the progeny was a distinguished lawyer of Peoria, Illinois, who was appointed one of the judges in the Philippine Islands by President McKinley, and died from cholera while in the service.

2. Jacob Carlock settled in Dark County, Ohio, where he raised his family. Of this branch of the Carlock family, I know very little. It seems that he was not much of a success, and that his wife separated from him and moved to California, where she reared two sons who became men of considerable distinction, both of whomI have met on trips to the western coast.

3. Job Carlock moved to Overton County, Tennessee, where he reared a large family, several of whom attained to considerable prominence and are still living in that section of Tennessee. I recall that one of them was in the Legislature of Tennessee several years ago. Ex-Governor Albert H. Roberts of Tennessee was either a grandson or great-grandson of Job Carlock.

4. Isaac Carlock, my grandfather, was I believe, the

youngest member of the family, but of this I am not sure. About the close of the eighteenth century, he emigrated with his family to Overton County, Tennessee, where my father James C. Carlock, his oldest son, was born in the year 1813. Later on, somewhere about 1825, Isaac Carlock removed with his family to McMinn County, Tennessee, when that section of East Tennessee had just been purchased by the Government from the Indian Tribes. He bought a farm about twelve miles from Athens in said County and reared his family, afterwards moving with his wife and the younger members of his family to Dade County, Missouri, about 1838, where he died about the year 1850. Isaac Carlock reared a large family, nearly all of whom attained mature ages and also became the heads of large families. My best information is that he had ten or eleven children, as follows:

(1) Elizabeth,- born about 1800; married James Francher; moved to Carroll County, Arkansas, reared a large family and died there, having reached an age of nearly 100 years.

(2) Jane,- born about 1802; married John Smith in East Tennessee; afterwards removed to Gordon County, Georgia, where she lived for many years and reared her family; died at about the age of 80. She was the mother of Alfred T. Smith, father of Rev. W. R. L. Smith, a distinguidhed Minister of the Baptist Church, now residing at Norfolk, Virginia.

(3) Kate,- born about 1804; married Charles Bunch; moved to Dade County, Missouri, and raised a family in that section.

(4) Nancy,- born about 1807; married Peter Fite; settled in Gordon County, Georgia, where they reared a large family, among whom where Judge Fite, a prominent lawyer and Circuit Judge of Dalton, Georgia, and Dr. Fite, a prominent physician and capitialist, now residing in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

(5) James Chisum Carlock my paternal ancestor, was the oldest son and the fifth member of the family, and was born about April 4th, 1813, in Overton County, Tennessee; removed with his father to McMinn County, Tennessee, in 1825, where he spent the remainder of his life; died March 25th, 1881.

(6) Cynthia,- born 1815; married Alexander Douglas, brother of the celebrated Hiram Douglas--an unusually gifted Cumberland Presbyterian Preacher in the early days of Tennessee; moved to

(7) Lemuel, born about 1818;moved to Dade County, Missouri in 1838; became a prosperous farmer and merchant; served as County Judge and was universally regarded as a man of the utmost probity, and possessed the confidence of the entire community. He raised a large family, who with their descendants are scattered over southwest Missouri. He died at Ash Grove, Missouri, some years ago, age about 80.

(8) Ashael,- born about 1820; moved to Missouri in 1838; died in Polk County, Missouri, about 1859. He was the father of a large family, among others, the Rev. L. L. H. Carlock, a distinguished Minister of the Methodist

Church, now retired, and living at Athens, Tennessee.

(9) Asenath,- born about 1822, removed with her father to Missouri. Know nothing about her family.

(10) Frank,- born in 1824, removed to Missouri with his father; raised a considerable family;afterwards settling in Kansas.

The data with reference to the family of Isaac Carlock was furnished to me in a letter written by my oldest brother, E. W. Carlock, in 1918, and I am sure that he possessed the most accurate information upon this subject of any member of my immediate family.

IV

James C. Carlock, my father, intermarried with Elizabeth M. Hoyl, a member of one of the pioneer families in Tennessee about 1834 or 35. She was the daughter of Peter Hoyl and wife Nancy Hoyl, and was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, in the year 1815, and moved with her parents to McMinn County, Tennessee, when that country had just been taken over from the Indians. She came of sturdy pioneer stock, and was one of the noblest and best of woman kind. My parents never left McMinn County, Tennessee, but spent their whole lives in that county. My father's death has been stated above as occurring March 25th, 1881. My mother died in the year 1897, age 84 years. Both my parents are buried in the family burial lot at Coghill, McMinn County, Tennessee. There was born to this union a family of fourteen, of

which I was the youngest child and the seventh son, the family being equally divided between sons and daughters. Three of the children died in infancy, and the other eleven lived to mature manhood and womanhood and reared families, but of this number only five are now living. The following are the names of the immediate family of James C. Carlock who survived infancy and who attained mature years:

1. E. W. Carlock,- born about 1837, died at Ben Franklin, Delta County, Texas, July _____, 1921.

2. Nannie,- born about 1839, died in Polk County, Tennessee, in 1921.

3. Sallie,- born about 1841 married R. H. Wells, and moved to Grayson County, Texas, where she died in the year 1897, leaving a large family.

4. Elizabeth,- born about 1843, married J. S. Knox, and is now living as a widow with her children in Los Angeles, California.

5. Kate,- born about 1845, married Captain Crockett Millard, reared a large family, and died in 1920.

6. Isaac David, born about 1847, now residing at Mangum, Oklahoma.

7. Sue C.,- born about 1849, married W. H. Patty, and now residing at Comanche, Oklahoma.

8. Alice,- born about 1851, a widow, residing with her two married daughters in Texas.

9. John C.,- born about 1857, died in McMinn County, Tennessee, about 1915.

10. Mintie,- born about 1859, married T. W. Cantrell

in McMinn, Tennessee, reared a good sized family and died while yet a young woman. Her death occurred in McMinn County, Tennessee, about twenty years ago.

11. Robert Lee, the youngest of the entire family, ~~born~~ married in McMinn County, Tennessee to Sallie L. Henderson, who resided at Athens, the marriage occurring December 18th, 1884. Removed to Fort Worth, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, that of law, continuously since that time. Has filled three official positions, that of Prosecuting Attorney of Tarrant County, being elected to that office when only twenty-three years of age. Later elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, serving two years, and then elected, without opposition, to the State Senate for a period of four years, which position he is now filling. There were two children born to him, to-wit, R. L. Carlock, Jr., born at Fort Worth, Texas November 25th, 1887, a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Texas, and now practicing with his father in the City of Fort Worth. He was for two years a soldier in the Great War, serving as a Captain of Artillery, spending thirteen months in the overseas service. The second son, Will H. Carlock, was born October 13th, 1889, died August 24th, 1905, a boy of wonderful promise.

Before concluding this brief genealogy, I want to state that my father, James C. Carlock, was a man of high intelligence, fine character and far above the average in every way. He was an excellent business man; and, while deprived of the advantage of an early education, he succeeded, by self application, in acquiring an unusual amount

of general knowledge, so much so that he could pass as a reasonably well educated man. He was a great believer in education and spent a great deal of money in giving to his children the benefits of an education. He was a successful farmer and merchant; filled many important positions in his county; was elected Clerk of the County Court when qute a young man; served a term in the Tennessee Legislature; and occupied such a high position in the estimation of his friends and neighbors that he was almost universally consulted by them in regard to their family, social or business affairs, and his advice was almost universally respected and accepted at its face value. Taking him all in all, he was one of nature's noblemane.

Above data assembled by R. L. Carlock at his office in Fort Worth, Texas, April 13th, 1922.

Submitted by Alliance Chapter,
Urbana - Champaign
Mrs. Lyman J. Carlock, Chairman

Mrs. Ella Jones Culver
Mother of
Minnie Culver Sundstrom- National Number, 302,997
Mrs. Ella Jones Culver was born in Ohio July 19, 1853.

She died March 3, 1900. The funeral services were held at her late residence, 953 S. Sawyer Ave. She had been a member of our Church for 31 years. She left a husband and daughter (Minnie E.) and other relatives to mourn her loss. Her sickness was long and painful; but she was sweetly resigned to the divine will, and her end was peace. She was a woman whose memory will be tenderly cherished.

(From Union Park Congregational Church Bulletin, March 11, 1900.)
Ashland Avenue and Washington Boulevard.
Rev. F. A. Noble, Pastor.

Submitted by DeWalt Mechlin Chapter, Chicago
Mrs. William Hedges, Chairman
Pages 3 2 thru 46

ELISHA CULVER
b. 1780 m. 9-4-1806
d. 1-8-1843 Norwich, Vt.

ELISHA GOULD CULVER
b. 3-8-1820 Pomfret, Vt.
m. 2-4-1844
d. 3-31-1899
r. Hartford, Vt. & Chicago

MARGARET GOULD

FREDERICK GOULD CULVER
b. 6-5-1853
r. Vermont - Chicago
m. 7-22-1882
d. 7-15-1929

ISAAC DEXTER
b. 8-14-1788
m. 3-14-1819
d.
r. Pomfret, Vt.

OCTAVIA DEXTER
b. 2-11-1826 Pomfret, Vt.
d. 3-3-1912 -Chicago

MARY SIMONDS
b. 1797. d. 1-9-1823

Ancestors of
Minnie Culver Sundstrom
b. 11-19-1885
r. Chicago
m. Carl Sundstrom
11-10-1909

ELLA JONES
b. 7-19-1853
d. 3-3-1900
R. Medina, O. & Chicago

ISAAC DEXTER
b. 1720
m. 12-12-1745
d. -
r. Mansfield, Conn.

JOHN DEXTER
b. 10-28-1753
m. 4-15-1779
d. 12-10-1840 Pomfret, Vt.
r. Mansfield, Conn.

Esther Davis.
b. 3-2-1727.

JOSEPH DAVIS

Anna Johnson

Ancestors of
ISAAC DEXTER
b. 8-14-1788

LIEUT. ZECK PARKER
b. 1-29-1699
m. 10-26-1748
d. 1808

ELEAZER PARKER
b. 11-9-1660

JAMES PARKER
b. 1617
d. 1701.
Elizabeth Long.

Mary Woods

SAMUEL WOODS

SARAH PARKER
b. 11-17-1759

Second Wife
Peace Ames
b. 4-6-1729
d. 1808

WILLIAM AMES
b. 9-18-1701
m. 6-29-1721

WILLIAM AMES
b. 1673 - m. 12-13-1698
d. 11-20-1712
Mary Hayward
b. 1672 - d. 1712

ELIZABETH JENNINGS.
d. 2-6-1764

RICHARD JENNINGS
17__
Mary Bassett.

1515580

JOHN AMES
b. 1560
d. 1629, r. England

Cyperian Brown

WILLIAM AMES
b. 1605
Came to America 1638
d. Braintree, Mass.

HANNAH

JOHN AMES
d. about 1723

WILLIAM AMES
b. 4-14-1672
m. 12-13-1698
d. 11-20-1712
r. Bridgwater, Mass.

JOHN WILLIS

r. Duxbury, Mass.

SARAH WILLIS

ELIZABETH PALMER

Ancestors of
William Ames

THOMAS HAYWARD

r. England

JOHN HAYWARD
b. England
r. Bridgwater, Mass.
d. Duxbury, Mass.

SUSANNA

MARY HAYWARD
b. 4-20-1672
m. 12-13-1698
d. 11-5-1712

EXPERIENCE MITCHELL
r. Duxbury, Mass.
Bridgewater, Mass.
d. 1689

SARAH MITCHELL

FRANCIS COOK *
m. at Leyden, Holland.

JANE COOK

HESTER MAHIEU.

FRANCIS COOKE. - Mayflower passenger.

His birth and death are unknown, but in August 1643, Plymouth authorities made a list of all men in the colony between the ages of sixteen and sixty, who were able to bear arms. The fact that Francis Cooke's name appears in list is evidence that he was under sixty. In Bradford's list of passengers appears this entry:

Francis Cooke married Hester Mahieu at
Leyden, Holland in 1603.
Ref. - Mayflower Descendents, Vol. VIII.

Children:

Hester	m.	Richard Wright
Jacob	m.	Damaris Hopkins
Jane B.	m.	Experience Mitchell *
John b. 1612.	m.	Sarah Warren
Mary	m.	John Tomson.

Ref. - Pilgrim Notes and Queries Vol. 3 - 5.

EXPERIENCE MITCHELL of Plymouth came in the Ann in 1623, and had been one of the goodly company at Leyden, Holland. Was of Duxbury after 1631, and then Bridgewater. He died in 1689, over 80 years of age. He married Jane Cook.

Children:

Edward

Elizabeth

Hannah

Jacob

John

Mary

Sarah. - m. John Hayward. *

Thomas. d. 1681.

JOHN HAYWARD.

John Hayward, son of Thomas, was born in England. He came to America with his father and mother (Susanna) in 1638, lived in Duxbury and Bridgewater. He was commonly called "John of the Plain", to distinguish him from John Howard. He lived on the Plain between Jonathan Copeland's house and the old Powder House.

He married Sarah, daughter of Experience Mitchell and Jane (Cook) Mitchell.

Their children were:

Sarah	b. 10-25-1663.	m. Nathaniel Britt 1683.
John	b. 4-20-1667.	m. Susanna Edson 1699.
Joseph	b. 11-23-1669.	m. Mehitabel Dunham 1700.
Mary	b. 4-20-1672.	m. William Ames. 1698. *
Thomas	b. 1-10-1674.	m. Belial Britt 1706.
Benjamin	b. 11-26-1677.	died 10-4-1706.
Susanna	b. 8-10-1680.	m. Thomas Hayward.
Elizabeth	b. 4-16-1683.	m. Edmund Rawson.
Benoni	b. 3-17-1686	m. Hannah Gould, 1717.
Mercy	b. 10-29-1687.	- -

Ref. History of Bridgewater. - Kingman.

AMES FAMILY of BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

Motto. - Fama candida rosa dulcior.

Crist. - A White Rose.

Children:

John - Buried at Bruton, England 1560.

John - Died 1583. m. Margery Crone. 3 children

John, Launcelot, William.

John - b. 1560. d. 1629. *

m. Cypirian Browne. 4 children

William, John, Henry, Thomas.

The two oldest sons came to America. William went to Braintree, Mass. John went to Bridgewater, Mass. 1640. John was an original proprietor at Bridgewater and married Elizabeth Hayward in 1645. She was probably of Thomas Hayward. They had no children, but he had a large estate which he gave by deeds in 1697 to his nephew John, son of his brother William of Braintree, and to the sons of his said nephew.

He died about 1698.

Ref. Bridgewater Vital Records. Ames Family.

AMES FAMILY, Cont'd.

William, son of John and Cyperian (Browne)
b. 1605. d. 1654. m. Hannah. Lived in Braintree as early as 1638.

Children:

Hannah	b. 1641.	m.	John Haden.
Rebecca	b. 1642		
Lydia	b. 1645		
John	b. 1647.	m.	Sarah Willis *
Sarah	b. 1650.	m.	John Hayward *
Deliverance	b. 1653.		

William Ames, son of John and Sarah (Willis) b. 1673, d. 11-20-1712. He married Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Mitchell) Hayward in 1698. They lived in Bridgewater, Mass. where their children were born.

Mary.	b. 12-16-1699.	
William	b. 9-18-1701.	*
Martha	b. 3-7-1704.	
Bethial	b. 4-25-1706.	
Sarah	b. 7-27-1708.	
Hannah	b. 9-21-1710.	

AMES FAMILY. - Cont'd.

William Ames, son of William and Mary (Hayward)

b. 9-18-1701, m. Elizabeth b. 4-6-1698. d. 2-6-1764.

Probably daughter of Richard Jennings.

They had thirteen children:

Mary	b. 5-28-1722.	
William.	b. 5-16-1723.	m. Abagail Hinckley.
Barnabas.	b. 12-4-1725.	d. 10-31-1736.
Silence	b. 9-25-1727.	
Peace	b. 4-6-1729.	m. Zachariah Parker *
Anne	b. 4-1-1730.	
Abraham	b. 9-7-1731.	d. 11-25-1731.
Amos	b. 9-25-1732.	
Charity	b. 11-27-1733.	
Elizabeth	b. 7-19-1735.	
Sarah	b. 11-17-1736.	
John	b. 6-16-1738.	
Hannah	b. 2-27-1739.	

Ref. Mansfield, Conn. Records.

AMES FAMILY - Cont'd.

John Ames, son of William of Braintree, and nephew of John, married Sarah, daughter of John Willis, and came to Bridgewater as early as 1672.

Children:

John	b. 1672.	m. Sarah Washburn.
William	b. 1673.	m. Mary Hayward *
Nathaniel	b. 1677.	m. Susanna Hayward.
Elizabeth	b. 1680.	m. Capt. John Field 1697.
Thomas	b. 1682.	m. Mary Hayward.
Sarah	b. 1685	m. Daniel Field.
David	b. 1688	m. Mrs. Mary Reynolds.
Hannah	- - -	m. David Reckard 1712.

PARKER FAMILY.

James Parker, b. 1617. m. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Long of Charlestown. He was made Freeman 1644.

Children:

Elizabeth	b. 3-12-1645.	
Ann	b. 1-5-1647.	m. Nathaniel Blood.
John	b. 1-18-1649.	
Sarah	b. 8-29-1650.	d. 10-15-1651.
Joseph	b. 1651.	
James	b. 4-15-1652	m. Mary Parker. He was killed by the Indians 7-27-1694.
Josiah	b. 1655.	m. Elizabeth Saxon
Samuel	b.	m. Abagail Lakin.
Joshua	b. 3-13-1658.	m. Abigail Shattuck.
Zachariah	b. 1-14-1659	
Eleazer	b. 11-9-1660	m. Mary Woods. *
Sarah	b. 12-12-1697	m. J. Shattuck

About 1652 he moved from Woburn to Chelmsford and then to Croton. He died in 1701.

Ref. Woburn Town Records.

Savagis Geneological Register.

PARKER FAMILY, - Cont'd.

ZACHARIAL PARKER, son of Eleazer and Mary.

born 1-29-1699. Lived in Weston, Mass. m. Rebeccah.

Children:

Zechariah	b. Weston, Mass.	10-27-1732.
Ephraim	b. Weston, Mass.	10-1-1733.
Rebeccah	b. - -	m. 5-13-1756 - Jonathan Davis.
James	b. Duchess Co. N. Y.	8-18-1740.

He married 2nd Peace Ames *

Children:

Mary	b. 7-2-1750.
Dan	b. 10-5-1751.
Eleazer	b. 3-10-1753.
Isaac	b. 2-24-1755.
Levi	b. 8-21-1757.
Sarah	b. 11-17-1759. *
John Keith	b. 4-9-1763.
Rachel	b. 2-2-1766.

Military record of Zachariah Parker is found in French & Indian War Roll. Vol. I. p. 27, 34, 98, 105, 252.

In list of men who marched from Conn. towns for the relief of Boston in Lexington alarm.

Ref. Conn. in Rev. p. 16.

DEXTER FAMILY.

Isaac Dexter was born about 1720. He married Esther. They lived at Mansfield, Conn.

Children:

Hannah.	b. 7-25-1751.	m. Dan'l. Hartshorn 1772.
John B.	b. 10-28-1753	m. 1st Sarah Parker 4-15-1779. *
		2nd Sarah Howard 4-15-1817.
Nathan	b. 8-30-1757.	
James	b. 8-20-1759.	m. Mehitabel Hall. 11-30-1780.
Isaac	b. 2-18-1762.	
Ruth	b. 2-22-1764.	
Dan'l.	b. 12-1-1765.	
Rhoda	b. 1-24-1771.	

His name appears on the muster roll of the company of His Majesties Service, 3rd Co. under command of Major Isaac Foot. 1775. Entered 5-6. Discharged 9-27.

Ref. French & Indian Rolls. Vol. 1. p. 27.

He enlisted in Col. Obedish Johnson's Regiment from Conn.

Ref. Conn. in Rev. p. 525-6.

Ref. Mansfield Conn. Births p. 61. Marriages p. 231.

Ref. Campaign of 1776. Muster Roll. Capt. Slapp. Co.

Sergeant Isaac Dexter 3-30-76 - - 12-2-76.

DEXTER FAMILY - Cont'd.

John Dexter. b. Mansfield Conn. 10-28-1753.

m. 1st Sarah Parker 4-15-1779,

2nd Sarah Howard 4-15-1817 at Pomfret, Vt.

Children:

Phoebe b. 5-20-1781. d. 10-28-1782.

Aaron b. 8-18-1782.

Parker m. Betsy King.

Isaac b. 8-14-1788 m. 1st Wealthy Doubleday

2nd Mary Simonds

His services in the Rev. were:

Among list who marched from Conn. towns for relief of Boston in Lexington alarm of 1775 from Mansfield.

Enlisted 5-8-1775. Discharged 12-16-1775.

Ref. Conn. in Rev. p. 16, 54, 147.

Enlisted in Shumway's Company 4-9 for 3 years.

Promoted from corporal 11-1-1778. Discharged 4-9-80.

Ref. Conn. Pensioners act of 1818. p. 639.

John Dexter Sergeant.

KIBLINGER FAMILY

History of Ashburnham by E. S. Stearns,

Newberry Library F. 844036.8.

Ashburnham is the most eastern of three towns in Worcester County, Massachusetts, 55 miles northwest of Boston. Surface hilly. Eight natural ponds in the township Watershed. Founded on seven grants of lands.

Cambridge, Newton and Lexington had to maintain the "Great Bridge" built in 1662 over the Charles River between Brighton and Cambridge. The court granted each town a thousand acres June 24th 1734. Cambridge and Lexington grants were within township limits of Ashburnham. These grants were called Bridge farms. The town of Lexington received no benefit of the land for twenty years. December 31, 1757 the whole tract was sold to seven German emigrants ~~from~~ emigrants for 280 pounds (Hence name Dutch farms). This place was called Dorchester Canada until 1765 when it became Ashburnham.

P. 93. The Germans were making substantial progress in their settlement of the Lexington grant. They were independent of the proprietors and except in the sympathies of a new settlement they were a community by themselves. The emigrants were educated people, equal in character and ability to their contemporaries in the township. The sturdy frugal industrious characteristics of the fathers have been renewed in their children. From the first they have been received into full fellowship and admitted on equal terms to all social and public privileges.

They settled in Ashburnham because Lexington's grant happened to be there and they could buy a continuous tract. John

Kiblinger was one of the seven to buy. Peter Perry sold his interests to his associates. About 150 acres were reserved for common pasture land and the remainder was divided into fourteen lots of unequal areas. John Kiblinger was given a lot at the Northwest and another at the Southeast corner of the grant. Bought 1757--Deed recorded Mar. 1758.

John Kiblinger first settled in Maine, but soon removed to Boston. In 1758 with his wife and three children he came to Dorchester, Canada; now Ashburnham, Mass. He was made one of two tithing men in 1765. He paid poll tax for two persons in 1770. In 1775 John Kiblinger and Amos Kendall were two of five selectmen.

John Kiblinger, one of the German emigrants, was an early settler in the town. Born in Germany in 1722, moved to Ashburnham in 1758--settled on land later known as the Constantin farm. He was a man of recognized character and ability. He was a selectman nine years between 1765 and 1777, the dates of incorporation and his death. His wife, Catherine Wolfe Kiblinger lives in the tradition of the town as an intelligent and accomplished lady. John died April 4th 1777. Catherine died in the home of one of her children in Vermont March 21st 1821.

Page 523.

The qualification of a tithing man was a solemn presence and great acerbity of countenance. Only the most sedate and dignified were considered eligible to the office. John Kiblinger and Tristram Cheny were the first. In character and ability they had no superior in the town. The name was Kiblinger for the first generation. Later it was changed to Kibling.

The seven Germans were Henry Hole, Christian W. Whiteman, Jacob Schoffe, Simon Rodamell, Peter Perry, John Rich and John Kiblinger.

Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of Revolutionary War.
Vol. 9. F. 844.559 P. 167.

John Kiblinger, Private, Capt. Deliverance David's Co. of militia. Col. Asa Whitcome's regt which marched April 20, 1775 in response to the alarm of April 19th 1775, left place for rendezvous April 27, 1775--service ten days--also descriptive list of men raised in Worcester County to serve in the Continental Army for the term on nine months, agreeable to resolve June 9, 1779, returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner by Lieut. Reuben Lilley at Springfield Aug. 15th 1779/ Capt. Lane's Co. Col. Rand's regt. age 24 yrs.--stature 6 ft. complexion light, engaged in town of Ashburnham.

D. A. R. Lineage Book--Vol. 8. p. 212.

Jacob Kiblinger.

Mrs. Ella Reynolds Farrington 7632-- Born in Vermont. Wife of Frederick H. Farrington--Descendant of Jacob Kiblinger of vermont. Daughter of Wm. Wells Reynolds and Louisa Kiblinger, his wife. Granddaughter of Samuel Kiblinger and Sarah Hatch, his wife. Great granddaughter of Jacob Kiblinger and Sarah Coolidge, his wife. Jacob Kiblinger was a solier in the Mass. Continental Line and lived to receive a pension for his services.

Page 148--History of Ashburnham--E. S. Stearns.

John Kiblinger in Capt. Sargent's Co. of Col. Josiah Witney's regiment May to June 1776. They saw service in Rhode Island.

Page 142.

Capt. Deliverance Davis Muster roll in Col. Asa Whitcomb's regiment of Militia men who marched from Ashburnham on ye alarm April 19th 1775.

Deliverance Davis Capt.

Ebenezer Conant Jr. Lieut.

Oliver Stone Sargeant

John Kiblinger.

Byron N. Clarke of Burlington, Vt. State Secretary--Y.M.C.A. wrote thus of his grandmother--

Mrs. Lucia Kibling Gove died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Anna L. Clarke at Lebanon, N. H. on November 21, aged 91 years 2 months, WO days. She was born on Kibling Hill in Strafford, Vt. and was the daughter of Jacob and Sally Slyfield Kibling. Her lide was the typical life of the country woman, with a common school education, her marriage, the coming of her children, their deaths in one of the epidemics of these times, the years of hard work and ascrifice that the home might be secured, the death of her husband and the closing years spent with her only remaining child and grandchildren. It is the story of another pathetic Vermont life.

Mrs. Gove was descended from patriotic ancestors, who fought in the Colonial, Revolutionary and 1812 wars. John and Katherine Wolfe Kiblinger came to America from Germany in 1753 and were among the early settlers of Ashburnham, Mass.

Katherine, who was a graduate from a musical college in Heidelberg was a famous singer in both Germany and America. Mrs. Gove, who was a neighbor and personal friend of the late Senator J. S. Morrill, was a modest woman, intensely devoted to her home, her relatives and her friends, of who she had a large number, especially for a woman of her age.

I love old mothers--mothers with white hair,
And kindly eyes, and lips grown softly sweet.
With murmured blessings over sleeping babes,
That speaks the calm of Sabbath afternoons,
A knowledge in their deep unfaltering eyes
That far outreaches all philosophy.
Time with caressing touch, about them weaves
The silver threaded fairy shawl of age
While all the echoes of forgotten songs
Seem joined to lend a sweetness to their speech.
Old mothers! As they pass with joy-slow timed step
Their trembling hands cling gently to youth's strenght
Sweet mothers! As they pass one sees again
Old garden walks--old roses--and old loves.

Chas. S. Ross.

On a tombstone-Kibbling Hill, S. Strafford, Vt.

Widow
Katherine
Kiblinger who
departed this life
March 28
1820 aged 90
years 5 months
and 11 days

Let worms devour my wasting flesh
And crumble all my bones to dust.
My God shall raise my frame anew
At the revival of the just.

Kendall Hinman Bishop knew Byron W. Clark, Sec. Y. M. C. A. Grandson of Jacob Kibling, Jr. Y. M. C. A. Camp Abwacki on Isalnd in Lake Champlain.

John Kiblinger
born 1722 Germany
City of Worms
came to America 1753
Died Apr. 4th 1777. Ashburnham, Mass.

Catherine Wolfe
born 1730 Germany
died March 25 1821, Vt.

Their Children

1. Jacob--born Dec. 14th 1753
died Mar. 18, 1839

Sarah Coolidge
Born--1757
Died 1855

Born on ocean while his parents were coming to America. A famous singer but generally worshipped with the Baptists and was not a constant member of the chorr.

President Calvin Collidge descended from her family.

Jacob Kiblinger, Jr. born 1784--died 1857--buried at Strafford, Vt.

Deacon Jacob Kiblinger had daughter, Sylvia, Born Oct. 15, 1795, who married Thos. Hazelton.

Also a son Stillman born March 26th 1800.

2. John Kiblinger born September 3rd 1755.

He served in Revolutionary War. His height was six ft.

In 1831 he was a trustee of the church.

In 1822 he bought a grist mill.

3. Catherine born Nov. 27th 1757 married Samuel Slater

4. Jane born March 12 1760

5. Elizabeth born April 24th, 1763

6. Sarah born July 14th 1765

7. Margaret born 1767 died 1768

8. Hannah Married Deacon Nathaniel Kendall (born Feb 22 1766 Dunstable, Mass. Died Nov 1 1821, Derby, Vt.)
born Oct. 18, 1769
Married Nov 26 th 1789, Ashburnham, Mass.
Died Apr 10th 1859, Derby, Vt.

9. Henry
His grandson George Kiblinger wrote to Chas. Carpenter Jan. 1907.

Children of Deacon Nathaniel Kendall and Hannah Kibling.

a. Hannah — Married Chester Carpenter
born Oct. 29, 1790 Windsor, Vt.

2. Olive — Married Luther Eager
born Oct. 12, 1792 Windsor, Vt.

3. Isaac Newton — Married Harriet Corning
born Sept. 27, 1794, Windsor, Vt.

4. Sylvia — Married Zenas C. Cobb
born Sept. 27, 1794, Windsor, Vt.

5. Samuel Stillman — Married Emily Colby
born Jan. 14, 1799, Windsor, Vt. "2nd Abigail Redfield

6. Betsey — Married Orville Daggett
born March 13th 1801

7. Oren, 8. Laura, 9. Lucius, 10 Madison, 11. Emily.
All died of Spotted Fever in two weeks' time--Derby Vt.
Buried in a cemetery on Williams farm near Derby.

12. Caroline — Married Wm. Blake in 1832
born Oct. 13, 1814 Derby, Vt.

Samuel Stillman Kendall, M. D. — Married Emily Colby

Children--
2 Hannah Parker--3 Pelego Redfield and 1 Fletcher Redfield

Nathaniel Temple Kendall — Married Caroline Morse Huddleston
born Oct. 19th 1841 Coventry, Vt. — born Feb. 18th, 1843
Married Dec. 24, 1873, Keokuk, Ia. — Columbus, Miss.

Children--
Laura Melissa — married Frank H. Thomas
Nathaniel Huddleston — married Flora Hunt Stephens
Ray Palmer
born 1881--died 1905

Compiled by
Laura Kendall Thomas
427 Hill Ave.,
Elmhurst, Ills.
1935.

Mayer Genealogy

including: Stibgen and Brubaker connection with Mayer line.

This record was compiled from Data gathered by Mrs. Alice Frisbee, Freeport, Illinois, and submitted by Mrs. J.H. Rogers, Registrar of Elder William Brewster Chapter, D.A.R., Freeport.

1st Generation

Jacob Meyer (Mayer) was born in Holland in 1730, He is the earliest known ancestor. He had seven children whose records are written in his old Dutch Bible. A copy of these are in the possession of Mrs. Alice Frisbee, Freeport, Illinois.

2nd Generation

Issue of Jacob Meyer (1) -7 children
2Anli Meyer- b. Holland Nov. 10, 1759
2Christian Meyer- b. Holland Jan. 12, 1762
2Heinrich Meyer- b. Holland Apr. 24, 1764
2Jacob Meyer- b. America Aug.3, 1766
d. Manheim Twp., Pa.Sept. 3, 1821
m. Maria Brubacher (dau. of Christian Brubacher) in Pa. March 25, 1794
2Morrei Meyer- b. Nov. 2, 1768
2Marti Meyer- b. Jan. 13, 1771
2Davitt Meyer- b. - - - - 1772

Nothing is known of any of the children of this second generation except those of Jacob (2).

3rd Generation

Issue of Jacob (2) & Maria Brubacher - 9 ch.
3Anna Mayer (Meyer)- b. Jan. 16, 1795
d. Aug. 29, 1795
3Elizabeth Mayer (Meyer)- b. Oct. 25, 1796
d. - - - - - - -
m. Heise (?)- lived in Pa.
3Maria Mayer (Meyer)- b. Jan. 31, 1800
d. * * 1890
m. Kauffman (?) lived at Erie, Pa.
3Jacob Mayer (Meyer)- b. Oct. 25, 1803
d. April 18, 1897
1st wife m. Mary)Polly) Mayer
b. March 31, 1801
d. July 26, 1870
2nd wife m. Maria (?) Brubaker
d. March 22, 1912 no ch.
3Anna Mayer (Meyer)- b. Oct. 12, 1806(in Manheim
d. Apr. 26, 1886 Twp. Pa.)
buried City Cemetery, Freeport, Ill.
m. Jacob Stibgen Feb. 4, 1823 in Pa.
b. Dec. 28, 1801 Manheim Twp. Pa.
d. Dec. 3, 1879
buried City Cemetery, Freeport, Ill.
3John Mayer (Meyer)- b. Mar. 21, 1809
d. Aug. 16, 1882
3Henry Mayer (Meyer)- b. May 1, 1812
d. - - - - - -

3rd Generation contd.

3Christian Mayer (Meyer)- b. June 2, 1813
d. - - - - - -
3Emanuel Mayer (Meyer)- b. June 16, 1816
d. March 28, 1834

4th Generation

Issue of Maria Mayer (Meyer) (3) &
- - - Kauffman - 1 ch.
4 Maria

Issue of Jacob Mayer (Meyer) (3) & Mary
(Polly) Mayer - 10 ch. all born
in Pa.
4Anna Mayer- b. Sept. 25, 1824
d. June 24, 1892
m. Daniel Wade Dec 17, 1844
in Pa.
b. Feb. 19, 1823 d. - - - -
4Susanna Mayer- b. Feb. 2, 1826
d. July 11, 1890
m. John Schlott
b. Nov. 15, 1825
d. Feb. 13, 1893
4Mary Mayer- b. Oct. 7, 1827
d. Aug. 5, 1850
4Helena Mayer- b. June, 21, 1829
d. March 20, 1836
4Sarah Mayer- b. April 25, 1831
d. March 14, 1861
m. B.F. Thomas, Freeport, Ill.
4Martin Mayer- b. June 12, 1833
m. Elizabeth Reifsnyder 1865
Freeport, Ill.
b. 1837 Lancaster, Pa.
4Jacob Mayer- b. Nov. 25, 1835
d. Apr. 21, 1837
4Esrom Mayer- b. Apr. 21, 1837
m. Mary Haynes of Florence twp.,
4William Mayer- b. Oct. 31, 1839 -Ill.
4Urias Mayer- b. Sept. 7, 1841 d. - - - -
m. Addie Welch

Issue of Anna Mayer (3) & Jacob Stibgen - 8 ch.

4Maria Stibgen- b. Nov.20, 1823
d. Nov. 8, 1844
m. Bayard Grosh in Pa.
4Emmanual M. Stibgen- b. Apr. 9, 1826
d. July 31, 1848
m. Fannie Gochenaur
May 27, 1847
b. Nov. 7, 1827 d. - -
4Susanna Stibgen- b. Aug. 13, 1828 in Pa.
d. Feb. 21, 1890 in Ill.
m. John Gochenaur June 27, 1847
b. Dec. 28, 1823
d. March 25, 1913 Marietta,Pa

4th Generation contd.

Issue of Anna Mayer (3) contd.
4Feronica (Fanny) Stibgen- b. Nov.21, 1830
Lancaster Co., Pa.
(buried near Dakota, Ill.)d. May 31, 1920 in
(in Mennonite Cemetery.) Frankfort, Mich.
m. Henry Brubaker
Nov. 6, 1851
(in Pa.) b. Mar. 20, 1826
(in Dakota, Ill) d. May 20, 1891
4Abraham Stibgen- b. Dec. 1, 1833 in Marietta, Pa.
d. Jan. 17, 1910 in Freeport, Ill.
m. Lydia Brubaker Dec. 20, 1855
b. Nov. 16, 1836 in Huntingdon
Co., Pa.
d. Dec. 31, 1923 in Freeport,
Ill.
4Sarah- b. Nov. 10, 1836
d. Sept. 9, 1843
4Eda Cecelia- b. Jan. 26, 1841 in Marietta, Pa.
d. Nov. 6, 1922 in Freeport, Ill.
m. Wesley Snyder Dec. 20, 1859
in Freeport, Ill.
b. Dec. 17, 1834 Centre Hall, Pa.
d. Jan. 30, 1916
4Anna Stibgen- b. Mar. 20, 1844
d. July 14, 1912
m. Charles Chapman in 1874 in
New York
b. July 22, 1846
d. Mar. 20, 1915

Issue of John Mayer (3) - 10 ch.
4Marcia M.- b. Sept. 12, 1832
d. 1922
m. McCulley
4Abraham- b. April 9, 1834 d. young
4Anna- b. Jan. 24, 1836
d. Oct. 21, 1922
m. Collar
4Jacob- b. July 28, 1837 d. young
4Christian Mayer- b. July 6, 1838
d. Dec. 1, 1925
m. Weaver (?)
4Isaac- b. Jan. 29, 1841
d. June 16, 1925
4Susanna- b. Mar. 12, 1843 d. young
4Fannie- b. May 12, 1845 d. young
4Lucinda- b. April 12, 1847
d. - - - - - 1907
m. Mr. Young
4John G.- b. July 20, 1849
d. Aug. -- 1926

Issue of Christian Mayer (3) - 2 ch.

4Emma - - - m. Weitzell - Lacon, Ill
4Mildred

5th Generation

Issue of Anna Mayer (4) & Daniel Wade - 11 ch.

5Susannah Wade- b. Nov. 30, 1845
d. Aug. 15, 1905
5Maria Wade- b. May 1, 1848
d. Sept. 27, 1934
m. Elias Good Sept. 21, 1876 (2nd wife)
d. 1886
5Anna Wade- b. Mar. 22, 1850 in Stephenson Co., Ill.
m. Joseph Lapp Dec. 25, 1873
5Daniel M. Wade- b. Sept. 25, 1854
d. Aug. 20, 1888
m. Maggie Fink Dec. 5, 1878
widow with one daughter
5Jacob M. Wade- b. Aug. 29, 1856
d. Feb. 6, 1923
m. Hannah Clump Feb. 14, 1884
5Olivia C. Wade- b. Aug. 20, 1858
d. Jan. 23, 1928
5EsromWade- b. Oct. 22, 1860 Dakota, Ill. - living
at Sterling, Ill. in 1937
m. Amelia Dietweiler Feb. 14, 1888
5Sarah Wade- b. Dec. 2, 1862
5William Wade- b. Nov. 11, 1864
m. Mary Ritzman Dec. 10, 1891
b. 1868 d. July 1936
5Lizzie Wade- b. Oct. 15, 1866
m. Henry Kaiser Oct. 2, 1893
5 Carrie Elta- b. Jan. 13, 1870
m. Joseph Meyers

Issue of Susanna (4) & John Schlott - 11 ch. little
known of them

5Henry - d. at 1 month
5Jacob - d. at 1 year
5Harris - d. at 6 years
5Susanna - d. at 4 years
5Millie - d. at 2 years
5Eugene - d. at 18 years
5John Schlott - married - - -
5Mary - married Mr. Moran
5Anna - married Mr. Greenwalt.
5Lizzie - married Emery Rieser
5William - married Cora Skeel

Issue of Sarah Mayer (4) and B.F. Thomas - 3 ch.
Freeport, Ill.
5Henry Thomas- b. 1858 d. 1860
5Mary Thomas- b. 1860 d. 1861
5Aquila Thomas- m. Sophie Schroeder

Issue of Martin Mayer (4) & Elizabeth Reifsnyder
5 ch.
5Walter- d. at 10 years & 3 ch. d. in infancy
5Ralph Mayer - Devil's Lake, N.D.
d. Aug. 11, 1937.
m. Cleo Skinner - Freeport, Ill.

5th Generation contd.

Issue of Esrom Mayer (4) & Mary Haynes - 4 ch.
5Addie Elta- b. Nov. 21, 1863
d. 1934- m. Cyrenas H. Seeley
5Anna- b. Sept. 14, 1865 d. 1883
5Mary Louise- b. - - m. Henry W. Hamilton
5Grace- m. Dr. F. Bowers

Issue of Urias Mayer (4) & Addie Welch
5Jessie- m. Bert De Armit- 1st husband
son died in infancy
m. Lewis H. Burrell- 2nd husband

Issue of Maria Stibgen (4) & Bayard Grosh - 1 ch.
5Anna Melvina- b. Feb. 1, 1841 d. Apr. 21, 1936
m. Wm. Steele Best Dec. 5, 1860
in Freeport, Ill.
b. Nov. 16, 1839 d. Mar. 3, 1920

Issue of Emmanuel M. Stibgen (4) & Fannie Gochenour
5Emmanuel Wesley- b. Mar. 18, 1840 * see reverse side of page.

Issue of Susanna Stibgen (4) & John Gochenour - 8 ch.
5Henry B. Gochenour- b. Nov. 17, 1848 d. Dec. 6, 1914
m. Julia E. Flowman (Aunt Lib)
July 21, 1869 Beloit, Wis.
b. Dec. 2, 1851
d. Jan. 6, 1920
5Franklin Jacob- b. Mar. 14, 1851 d. Jan. 6, 1870
buried at Florence Station, Ill.
5Wesley Homer Gochenour- b. Oct. 31, 1854
d. Mar. 25, 1918
m. Mary Mallory Oct. 31, 1878.
5Anna Reliance- b. Sept. 10, 1856
m. Geo. French Jan. 29, 1879
b. Mar. 24, 1852 d. Jan. 19, 1937
5Edith (Eda) Cecelia- b. March 7, 1859 - Librarian at
Polo, Ill. in 1937
m. Dec. 4, 1889 - Roy Davis McCoy
b. Sep. 12, 1847 d. Jan. 15,
1926
5William Primus- b. Apr. 23, 1861 d. Oct. 4, 1916
m. Effie Stout Apr. 8, ~~1888 (?)~~ 1886
b. Feb. 11, 1865 Oregon, Ill.
5Alice Elizabeth- b. June 10, 1863
m. Leslie A. Frisbie
Apr. 20, 1892
b. Aug. 31, 1861
d. Mar. 9, 1921
5Mary Ada- b. Mar. 6, 1865
m. Dr. Walter F. Seymour Mar. 27, 1894
in Chefoo, China - medical missionary
b. Oct. 12, 1862 d. Apr. 16, 1928

Issue of Feronica (4) (Fanny) Stibgen & Henry K.
Brubaker - 5 ch.
5Charles S. Brubaker- b. Aug. 1, 1852
m. Myra Wheeland Jan. 16, 1878
b. Aug. 16, 1851
d. Mar. 16, 1936 Hartford, Mich.

* John Gochenouer
(husband of Susanna Stibgen (4))
b. in Lancaster Co., Pa.
d. at Faulkner, Ia. March 25, 1913
buried at Florence Station, Ill.

5th Generation contd.

Issue of Feronica (4) (Fanny) Stibgen & Henry K. Brubaker contd.

5Wm. H. Brubaker- b. Sep. 11, 1854 Ogle Co., Ill.
d. Jan. 22, 1928
Buried in Dakota Cemetery, Ill.
m. Mary McKibben Feb. 14, 1878
b. Dec. 2, 1855
d. March 18, 1915
(2nd wife) m. Mrs. Alice Bamberger
b. Sep. 20, ~~1855~~ 1866
d. Jan. 28, 1930

5Sarah Cecelia- b. Apr. 10, 1857
d. June 6, 1884
m. Samuel Yarger b. 1854 d. 1911

5Anna Melvina- b. Jan. 3, 1860 (Buried in Men-)
d. Feb. 7, 1879 (nonite Cemetery)
(near Dakota, Ill.)

5Clara Ellen- b. July 11, 1862
d. Feb. 9, 1882
m. Frank Brubaker Nov. 16, 1880

Issue of Abraham Stibgen (4) & Lydia Brubaker - 8 ch.

5Edwin B. Stibgen- b. Mar. 16, 1857
d. Apr. 7, 1858

5Walter F. Stibgen- b. Apr. 26, 1859
d. March 1, 1861

5Lew Wallace Stibgen- b. May 16, 1862
m. Mame Sawyer

5Lew's twin- d. at birth

5Benjamin Cleveland Stibgen- b. May 20, 1863
d. Apr. 16, 1937
m. Anna Stover July 3, 1901

5Harlan W. Stibgen- b. Aug. 16, 1869
d. Dec. 4, 1878

5Robert Hayes Stibgen- b. Dec. 21, 1875
d. Jan. 19, 1914
m. Mildred Pfender

5Paul S. Stibgen- b. Sep. 12, 1877
m. Anna Chriscilis

Issue of Eda Cecelia Stibgen (4) & Wesley Snyder 4 ch.

5Walter Snyder- died young

5Anna Claire Snyder- b. Dec. 9, - - -
m. John S. Shaible May 24, 1899
b. Oct. 17, 1867
d. Aug. 3, 1928

5Royal W. Snyder

5Helen Louise Snyder

Issue of Anna Stibgen (4) & Charles Chapman - 1 ch

5 Ada F. Chapman- b. Sep. 23, 1875
d. Jan. 1, 1889

Issue of Christian Mayer (4) & - - Weaver - 2 ch.

5Mittie Mayer-m. Frank Morgan d. Mar. 6, 1926

5Frank Mayer- Lives at Humbolat, Iowa.

5th Generation contd.

Issue of Lucinda Mayer (4) & Mr. ~~Weitzell~~ Young - 4 ch.
5 ~~son~~ dau. b. Dec. 26, 1867 (Lacon, Ill)
~~5 son~~ d. Sep. 22, 1888
* See reverse of this page.

6th Generation

Issue of Maria Wade (5) & Elias Good - 5 ch.
6Olivia Good- m. Samuel Hondrich
6Esrom Good- m. Maude Munson
6Hetty Good- m. Edwin Barr, Rock City, Ill.
6Jacob Good- m. Erma Meyers
6Anna Good- b. - - d. 1915 or 16 Dakota, Ill.
m. Sam Messman

Issue of Anna Wade (5) & Joseph Lapp - 4 ch.
6Carrie Lapp- m. Charles Gault
6Anna Lapp- m. Edward McSwan
6Verna Lapp- m. Garfield McCauley
6Percy Lapp- m. Margaret Rife

Issue of Jacob M. Wade (5) & Hannah Clump - 4 ch.
6Paul Wade- m. Maude Clark
6Helen Wade- m. Erwin Clark (bro. of Maude - above)
6Grace Wade- m. Charles Stanley
6Jay Wade- m. Clara * - - -

Issue of Esrom Wade (5) & Amelia Dietweiler - 3 ch
6Clarke Wade- m. Mary Conrad
6Glen Wade- m. Grace Haugher
6Loren Wade- m. Ada Jennings

Issue of William Wade (5) & Mary Ritzman - 1 ch.
6Florence Rachel Wade- b. 1893 d. 1911

Issue of Lizzie Wade (5) & Henry Kaiser - 3 ch.
6Howard Kaiser- m. Erma Rowley
6Sarah Kaiser- m. August Richter
6Isabelle Kaiser- m. Louis Hess

Issue of Carrie Elta Wade (5) & Joseph Meyers- 2 ch.
6 a daughter who died in infancy
6 a son - died

Issue of John Schlott (5) - 3 ch.
6 daughter
6 daughter
6 Eugene

Issue of Mary Schlott (5) & Mr. Moran- 2 ch.
6 Allen
6 Ethel

Issue of Anna Schlott (5) & Mr. Greenwalt - 3 ch.
6John
6Ressie (?)
6Emily

Issue of Lizzie Schlott (5) & Emery Roeser - 1 ch

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*Issue of Emma Mayer (4) + Mr. Weitzel, Lacon, Ill. - 2 ch.

5 son
5 dau.

5th Generation cont'd.

Issue of Judith Mayer (4) & Mr. ~~Weitzel~~ - 1 ch.
5 son - dau. b. March, 1867 (Issue, III)
d. Sep. 22, 1868

* See Issue of this page.

6th Generation

Issue of Maria Wade (5) & Elias Good - 9 ch.
Ollivia Good- m. Samuel Hordrich
Efferon Good- m. Marie Barnes
Effetty Good- m. Edwin Barr, Rock City, Ill.
Elmood Good- m. Emma Myers
Emma Good- b. - - d. 1910 or 12 Dakota, Ill.
m. Sam Hoonman

Issue of Anna Hale (5) & Joseph Lapp - 4 ch.
Charlie Lapp- m. Martha Gaulk
Emma Lapp- m. Edward Mosman
Effene Lapp- m. Overfield Podmaley
Effery Lapp- m. Margaret Hife

Issue of Jacob H. Wade (5) & Hannah Clump - 4 ch.
Minnie Wade- m. Frank Clark
Oliver Wade- m. Marie Clark (Dec. of Issue - above)
Grace Wade- m. Charles Hawley
Guy Wade- m. Clara - - -

Issue of Lucien Wade (5) & Amelia Stockholder - 3 ch
Martha Wade- m. Jay Conrad
Edna Wade- m. Grace Hunter
Clarence Wade- m. Ada Jennings

Issue of William Wade (5) & Mary Bitzman - 1 ch.
Lorence Rachel Wade- b. Dec. 4, 1913

Issue of Minnie Wade (5) & Henry Kaiser - 3 ch.
Mildred Kaiser- m. Vina Bowlsby
Claude Kaiser- m. Annabel Hightower
Charlotte Kaiser- m. Louis Ross

Issue of Carrie Wade (5) & Joseph Meyers- 2 ch.
1 a daughter who died in infancy
2 a son - died

Issue of John Daniels (5) - 2 ch.
1 daughter
2 son - dr
3 - died

Issue of Mary Daniels (5) & Mr. Brown- 2 ch.
1 Ilen
2 died

Issue of Ida Daniels (5) & Mr. Greenwalt - 2 ch.
Walter
Edward (?)
Ruth

Issue of Maude Daniels (5) & Henry Lemon - 2 ch

6th Generation contd.

Issue of William Schlott (5) & Cora Skeel - 2 ch.
6Hazen Schlott- m. Katherine Seise
6Grace Schlott- m. Amos Cornzein

Issue of Aquilla Thomas (5) & Sophia Schroeder - 2ch.
6Mamie Thomas- m. - - -
6Edwin Thomas- m. - - -

Issue of Ralph Mayer (5) & Cleo Skinner - 1 ch.
(Grand Forks, N.D.)
6Dorothy- m. Louis C. Devener July 3, 1937

Issue of Addie Elta Mayer (5) & Cyrenas H. Seeley
6Robert Seeley- m. Katherine - - -

Issue of Grace Mayer (5) & Dr. F. Bowers- 3 ch.
6Mary Louise Bowers
6Frederick Bowers
6Alice Bowers

Issue of Jessie Mayer (5) & Lewis H. Burrell- 1 ch
6David Burrell- m. Sally Furst at Philadelphia in 1932

Issue of Anna Malvina Grosh (5) & Wm. Steele Best 4 ch.
6Mabel Best- b. 1862 d. 1867
6Carrie Best- b. April 17, 1864 d. Sep. 11, 1932
m. James Cowley Feb. 20, 1884
d. Aug. 30, 1930
6Charles Best- b. Feb. 15, 1866
m. Lillian Bertha Pauley May 17, 1888.
6Adelle (Dell) Claire- b. Dec. 5, 1868
m. John Lapp June 29, 1904
widower with 2 children

Issue of Henry Gochenour (5) & Julia E. Plowman 2 ch.
6Elanor Gochenour- b. Aug. 6, 1871 d. Dec. 14, 1900
m. Charles Scudder Nov. 12, 1894
Freeport, Ill.
b. June 7, 1860
6Franklin Nathan Gochenour- b. Nov. 15, 1872
d. 1936 Jackson, Mich.
m. Mabel Cory Hays Sep. 18, 1902 at
Whiting, Ind.
b. July 20, 1886 at Chocora, Mich.

Issue of Wesley Gochenour (5) & Mary Mallory- 3 ch
6Arthur B. Gochenour- b. Aug. 31, 1879
m. Eleanor P. Claycomb
Oct. 27, 1910
6Jessie Marie Gochenour- m. John Swenland
Sep. 18, 1901
b. Dec. 6, 1847
d. Nov. 28, 1934
6Grace Gochenour- m. Edward Morgan

6th Generation contd.

Issue of Anna Gochenour (5) & Geo. French - 4 ch.
6Charles French- b. Oct. 30, 1879 d. July 2, 1912
m. Minnie Nicholas Ballow
6Maude Edith French- b. Oct. 4, 1881
d. Jan. 5, 1903
6Sue H. French- b. Oct. 10, 1883
m. Dr. Albert Myers July 2, 1910
b. Nov. 4, 1883
6Wallace Edward French- b. Aug. 30, 1886
m. Elinor M. Van Patten
April 2, 1910

Issue of Wm. Gochenour (5) & Effie Stout - 7 ch.
6Lulu May Gochenour- b. Jan. 29, 1887
m. Dr. Chas. Fletcher Apr. 18
1908 Washington D.C.
b. Aug. 29, 1883
6Bessie Edith Gochenour- b. Nov. 22, 1889
m. Wm. H. Fox July 6, 1919
Washington D.C.
b. July 28, 1891
6Harold Lee Gochenour- b. Sep. 2, 1894
d. Oct. 25, 1918
m. Margaret Delzell
6Fay Gochenour- b. May 14, 1892 d. July 7, 1894
6LeRoy)* twins- b. Sep. 10, 1903
6Ray)* d. Jan. 10, 1909 - same night
6Ruth Helen Gochenour- b. May 5, 1906
m. Leland M. Bigelow
Sep. 29, 1934

Issue of Alice Elizabeth Gochenour (5) & Leslie A. Frisbie - 3 ch
6infant son- b. Mar. 31, 1895 d. Apr. 3, 1895
6Paul Leslie Frisbie- b. July 29, 1897
6Harold John Frisbie- b. Nov. 2, 1899
m. Maude Hunt Aug. 28, 1929
b. Feb. 23, 1905
An orphan girl, Hazel M. Kaiser, was raised by the Frisbies. She m. and had 2 ch. She was b. Sep. 7, 1893

Issue of Mary Ada Gochenour (5) & Dr. Walter F. Seymour - 4 ch.
6Ida M. Seymour- b. Mar. 1, 1895
6Frederick Seymour- b. Aug. 11, 1896
d. Jan. 9, 1902 in China
6Eugene Scott Seymour- b. Jan. 5, 1901
d. Jan. 7, 1902 "
6Walter James Seymour- b. May 26, 1903
m. Sadie Smythe July 15,
1933 in Kahala, Hawaii.
She also has a long Hawaiian name.

*See reverse of this page.

Issue of Wm. H. Brubaker (5) & Mary McKibben
5 children born near Dakota, Ill.
6Mable B. Brubaker- b. Nov. 24, 1878
m. Oscar Neiman Dec. 27, 1905
b. Apr. 11, 1882

* Issue of Charles S. Brubaker (5) + Myra Wheeland - 2 c.
6 Hattie M. Brubaker b. Sep. 30, 1878 d. Feb. 16, 1879
6 Myrtle M. " b. Nov. 30, 1880
m. Howard Butcher March 8, 1905.
b. Apr. 4, 1883. Lives at Hartford, Mich.

6th Generation contd.

Issue of Wm. H. Brubaker & Mary McKibben contd.
6Elta Brubaker- b. Apr. 20, 1882
m. Walter M. Herbert Aug. 29, 1905
b. Nov. 13, 1881
6Harlan Brubaker- b. Feb. 28, 1887
m. Elta Mitchell Oct. 11, 1910
b. Apr. 9, 1880
6Warren Brubaker- b. Jan. 2, 1892
m. Florence Hageman Dec.8,1915
b. July 10, 1892
6Charles Brubaker- b. Jan. 22, 1899
m. Vera Messmore Apr. 6, 1920
b. Mar. 23, 1901

Issue of Chas. S. Brubaker (5) & Myra Wheeland
2 ch.
6Hattie M. Brubaker- b. Sep, 30, 1878
d. Feb. 16, 1879
6Myrtle M. Brubaker- b. Nov. 30, 1880
m. Howard Butcher Mar.8,1905
b. Apr.4, 1883
Live at Hartford, Mich.

Issue of Sarah Cecelia Brubaker (5) & Samuel
Yarger - 2 ch.
6Ralph Yarger- b. 1880 d. 1895
6Lura Yarger- b. 1884 d. 1886

Issue of Clara Ellen Brubaker (5) & Frank Brubaker
6Ethel Maud Brubaker- b. Jan. 28, 1882
m. Howard E. Figg
Oct. 29, 1905

Issue of Lew Wallace Stibgen (5) & Mame Sawyer - 1 ch.
6Beatrice Wallace

Issue of Robt. Hayes Stibgen (5) & Mildred Pfender - 2 ch.
6Marie Louise Stibgen- b. - - d. Dec. 5, 1933
6Kathryn Stibgen- m. Lawrence Aloysius Jogen,Jr.

Issue of Paul S. Stibgen (5) & Anna Chriscilis
6Kenneth Stibgen

Issue of Kittie Mayer (5) & Frank Morgan - 3 ch.
6 daughter
6 daughter
6 son

Issue of Frank Mayer (5) & wife - 3 ch.
6 Had 3 children - live in California

7th Generation

Issue of Olivia Good (6) & Samuel Hendrich - 3 ch.
7Walter Hendrich
7Anna Hendrich
7Robert Hendrich

7th Generation contd.

Issue of Esrom Good (6) & Maude Munson - 5 ch.
7Leah Good
7Loren Good
7Lynne Good
7Loyal Good
7Lealon Good

Issue of Hetty Good (6) & Edwin Barr - 7 ch.
7Leila Barr
7Paul Barr
7Lester Barr
7Howard Barr
7Alvin Barr
7Edgar Barr
7Elmer Barr

Issue of Jacob Good (6) & Erma Meyers - 3 ch.
7Roy Good
7Lenore Good
7Edna Good

Issue of Anna Good (6) & Sam Messman - 1 ch.
7Clark Messman- m. Edna Ede - Freeport, Ill.

Issue of Carrie Lapp (6) & Charles Gault - 3 ch.
7Howard Gault
7Ruth Gault
7Rachel Gault

Issue of Anna Lapp (6) & Edward McSwan - 3 ch.
7Evangeline McSwan
7Verna McSwan
7Daniel McSwan

Issue of Verna Lapp (6) & Garfield McCauley - 1 ch
7Larry Eldon McCauley

Issue of Percy Lapp (6) & Margaret Rife - 1 ch.
7Ruth Lapp

Issue of Paul Wade (6) & Maude Clark - 3 ch.
7Lyle Wade
7Evelyn Wade
7Ralph Wade

Issue of Helen Wade (6) & Erwin Clark - 2 ch.
(bro. of Maude above.)
7Dorothy Clark
7John Clark

Issue of Jay Wade (6) & Clara - - - 1 ch.
7 daughter

Issue of Clarke Wade (6) & Mary Conard - 4 ch.
7Doris Wade
7Helen Wade
7Harold Wade
7Ralph Wade

7th Generation contd.

Issue of Glen Wade (6) & Grace Haugher - 3 ch.
7Paul Wade
7Orville Wade
7Lois AnnaWade

Issue of Loren Wade (6) & Ada Jennings - 3 ch.
7Cecil Wade
7Lester Wade
7Edwin Wade

Issue of Isabelle Kaiser (6) & Louis Hess - 1 ch.
7Joanne Hess

Issue of Allen Moran (6) & wife - 2 ch.
7 child
7 child

Issue of Ethel Moran (6) & husband - 3 ch.
7 child
7 child
7 child

Issue of Robert Seeley (6) & Katherine - - 1 ch.
7Bobbie Seeley- b. Apr. 30, 1929 Freeport, Ill.

Issue of David Burrell (6) & Sally Furst - 1 ch.
7Judith Ann Burrell Freeport, Ill.

Issue of Carrie Best (6) & James Cowley - 2 ch.
7 Infant son died
7Laura Cowley- m. Charles Carney Oct. 22, 1912.

Issue of Charles Best (6) & Lillian Bertha Pauley
3 ch.
7Clarence Samuel Best- b. June 16, 1889
m. Hazel L. Thomas
Dec. 24, 1912
7Doris Ida Best- b. Apr.17, 1900
m. Geo. Lee Kraemer Jr.
Dec. 27, 1919, Belvidere, Ill.
7Charles G. Best, Jr.- b. May 15, 1903
m. Evelyn Frances Havens
Jan. 20, 1926

Issue of Elanor Gochenour (6) & Charles Scudder
3 ch.
7Millard Scudder- b. Mar. 29, 1896
m. Frances - - Dec. 15, 1923
divorced
7Matie Scudder- b. Oct. 5, 1897
d. Mar. 5, 1923, Freeport, Ill.
m. Harold Kettle Dec. 17, 1913
b. May 10, 1891

7Lee Scudder- b. Feb. 14, 1889 m. Dorothy Resh.

7th Generation contd.

Issue of Franklin Nathan Gochenour (6) & Mable Cory Hays - 4 ch.
7Nina Elizabeth Gochenour- b. Jan. 19, 1904
m. Ralph Gordon Lewis June 21, 1921
b. Aug. 26, 1895
live at Jackson, Mich.
7May Viola Gochenour- b. May 3, 1905
m. M.G.Johnson - Michigan
7Ethel Marie Gochenour- b. March 31, 1910 (?)
m. Wm. Russell - Kalamazoo, Mich
7Margaret Leah Gochenour- b. Feb. 2, 1915
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Issue of Arthur B. Gochenour (6) & Eleanor P. Claycomb - 3 ch.
7Frank - died at 10 years
7Ann
7Mary Lou
Polly was an adopted daughter.

Issue of Grace Gochenour (6) & Edward Morgan -3 ch
7Ruth V. Morgan- m. Ernest Pugh
7Theresa J. Morgan
7Grace L. Morgan- m. - - - Doty

Issue of Sue M. French (6) & Dr. Albert J. Myers 3 ch.
7French Myers-) twins - died
7Margaret Elizabeth Myers-) in infancy
7A.J. Myers- b. May 14, 1919 - Howarden, Iowa.

Issue of Lulu May Gochenour (6) & Dr. Chas. Fletcher 2 ch.
7Kenneth Fletcher- b. Ayg. 30, 1913
7Mary K. Fletcher- b. Aug. 29, 1916
m. Harold F. Moore May 19, 1934

Issue of Bessie Edith Gochenour (6) & Wm. H. Fox
7Lorraine C. Fox- b. Apr. 12, 1922 - Bethel, Mo.

Issue of Walter James Seymour (6) & Sadie Smythe 2 ch.
7Walter Frederick Seymour, Jr.- b. Dec. 25, 1934
7Randolph Smythe Seymour- b. July 6, 1936

Issue of Myrtle M. Brubaker (6) & Howard Butcher 2 ch.
7Charles Richard Butcher- b. Dec. 30, 1908
m. Mildred Hoover June 1, 1931
b. Sep. 17, 1911
7Ruby E. Butcher- b. Feb. 18, 1922
(Orville E. an adopted son - b. June 4, 1916)

Issue of Mable B. Brubaker (6) & Oscar Neiman -3 ch.
7William Theodore Neiman- b. Sep. 17, 1906
m. Vera Kreis Mar. 25, 1931

7th Generation contd.

Issue of Mable B. Brubaker (6) & Oscar Neiman contd.
7James Neiman- b. Mar. 9, 1908
7Harry Neiman- b. Nov. 3, 1911
m. Dorothy Bilger Mar. 7, 1936

Issue of Elta Brubaker (6) & Walter M. Herbert-2 ch.
7Russell Herbert- b. Dec. 10, 1906
7Mary Herbert- b. Dec. 11, 1913

Issue of Harlan Brubaker (6) & Elta Mitchell- 2 ch
7Gladys Brubaker- b. Aug. 13, 1915
m. Carl Folk ~~May~~ May 8, 1936
7Donald Brubaker- b. Feb. 15, 1920

Issue of Warren Brubaker (6) & Florence Hageman-
2 ch.
7William W. Brubaker- b. & d. Oct. 29, 1916
7Dale Brubaker- b. Apr. 13, 1919

Issue of Charles Brubaker (6) & Vera Messmore- 4 ch.
7Kenneth Brubaker- b. Jan. 1, 1921
7LeRoy Brubaker- b. Apr. 9, 1922
7Dorothy Brubaker- b. Jan. 5, 1925
7Verline Brubaker- b. - - - - 1929

Issue of Kathryn Stibgen (6) & Lawrence Aloysius
Jegen, Jr. 2 ch
7Mary Katharyn Jegen- b. - - - 1931
7Lawrence Aloysius Jegen III- b. - - - 1934

8th Generation

Issue of Loren Good (7) & wife - 1 ch.
8 child

Issue of Lealon Good (7) & wife - 3 ch.
8Doris Good
8Shirley Good
8L. Billy Good

Issue of Clark Messman (7) & Edna Ede - 1 ch.
8Nancy Ann Messman

Issue of Laura Cowley (7) & Chas. J. Carney - 2 ch
8Mary Jane Carney- b. Oct. 27, 1915
8Caroline Elizabeth Carney- b. Mar. 4, 1917

Issue of Charles G. Best (7) & Evelyn Frances
Havens - 2 ch.
8Donna Lee Best- b. June 6, 1931 (Belvidere,
8Robert Lee Best- b. Dec. 5, 1934 Ill.)

Issue of Millard Scudder (7) & Frances -- 2 ch.
8LaVerne Wm. Scudder
8 child - - -

8th Generation contd.

Issue of Matie Isabelle Scudder (7) & Harold Kettle
3 ch. & 2 adopted
8Ella May Kettle- b. Aug. 17, 1915
8Ruth Kettle- b. Oct. 16, 1917 Freeport, Ill.
8Willard Kettle- b. Feb. 15, 1923

2 adopted boys(Charles Richard- b. Dec. 18, 1918
adopted in Chicago
Millard- b. Apr. 5, 1921
adopted in Ridott, Ill.
After mother's death, children scattered.

Issue of Lee Scudder (7) & Dorothy Rosh
8 had large family - about 12 children

Issue of May Viola Gochenour (7) & M.G. Johnson
8Norma Johnson 3 ch.
8Kennie Johnson
8Neal Johnson

Issue of Ethel Marie Gochenour (7) & Wm. Russell
8Norma Lee Russell

Issue of Ruth V. Morgan (7) & Ernest Pugh - 1 ch.
8 a son

Issue of Grace L. Morgan (7) & - - Doty - 1 ch.
8 a son

End of Meyer - Mayer Genealogy.

Brubaker connection with Mayer line. /

Brubaker

1st Generation

1 John (Hans) Brubaker (Brubacher) migrated from the Palatinate. He came to Lancaster Co. Pa. in 1709. Married Anna - - -

2nd Generation

Issue of John Hans Brubaker (1) & Anna - -

2 J. (?) Christian Brubaker- b. 1740
d. about 1819
m. Elizabeth - -

Probably there were other children.

3rd Generation

Issue of J. Christian Brubaker (2) & Elizabeth - -
3 ch.

3Christian Brubaker, Jr.- b. May 10, 1776
d. Dec. 17, 1866
m. Barbara Bassler
b. about 1786 d. 1857

3Anna Brubaker- b. May 28, 1768 d. Sep. 7, 1849
m. Dr. John Kauffman
b. Aug.25,1764 d. June 16,1845

3Maria Brubaker- m. Jacob Mayer
b. Aug. 3, 1766 - d. 1821

4th Generation

Issue of Maria Brubaker (3) & Jacob Mayer

4Anna Mayer- b. Oct. 12, 1806 - d. 1886
m. Jacob Stibgen- b. Dec.28,1801
d. Dec.3, 1879

4 also other children

5th Generation

Issue of Anna Mayer (4) & Jacob Stibgen

5Susanna Stibgen- b. 1828 - m. John Gochenour

5 also other children

6th Generation

Issue of Susanna Stibgen (5) & John Gochenour

6Alice Gochenour- m. Leslie A. Frisbie
April 20, 1892

(For other data concerning these families,)
(see Mayer Genealogy.)

Stibgen connection with Mayer line. /

Stibgen

1st Generation

1Abraham Stibgen- b. Jan.8,1755- d. 50 yrs. 22 days
m. Anna Kauffman Dec.14,1783
b. Apr.3,1762- d. 65 yrs. 11 mos. 13 days

2nd Generation

Issue of Abraham Stibgen (1) & Anna Kauffman - 4 ch.
2Susanna Stibgen- b. Nov.5,1784
2Christian Stibgen- b. Oct. 21,1786
2Abraham Stibgen- b. Oct.12,1797
m. Frances Weis Jan.20,1820
b. July 9,1802 - 1st wife
m. Sophia Russing Nov.20,1834
b. Sep.14,1816 - 2nd wife
2Jacob Stibgen- b. Dec.28,1801 -d. Dec.3,1879
m. Anna Mayer Feb.4, 1823
b. Oct.12,1806 -d. Apr.28,1886

3rd Generation

Issue of Abraham Stibgen (2) & Frances Weis,1st wife 7 ch.
3Christian Stibgen- b. Nov.15,1820 -d. Jan.21,1899
m. Martha Frank Sep.3,1844
b. Aug.25,1820
d. July 5,1901
3Elizabeth Stibgen- b. Apr.12,1822
3Francis?Stibgen- b. Jan.1,1824
3Anna Stibgen- b. Dec.10,1826 - Fairview, Pa.
3Abraham Stibgen- b. Nov.4,1828
3John Stibgen- b. July 7,1831 - Marengo, Ill.
3Francis?Stibgen- b. Feb.5,1834

Issue of Abraham Stibgen (2) & Sophia Russing,2nd wife - 4 ch.
3Henry Stibgen- b. Sep.10,1835
3Maria Stibgen- b. Dec.18,1836
3William Stibgen- b. Apr.23,1841
3Simon Stibgen- b. Sep.20,1846

Issue of Jacob Stibgen (2) & Anna Mayer - 8 ch.
3Maria Stibgen
3Emmanuel M. Stibgen
3Susanna Stibgen
3Fernnica Stibgen
3Abraham Stibgen (For data concerning this)
3Sarah Stibgen (issue, see Meyer,)
3Ida Cecelia Stibgen('Mayer' records.)
3Anna Stibgen

4th Generation

Issue of Christian Stibgen (3) & Martha Frank - 8 ch.
4Elogius Stibgen- b. June 25,1845- d. June 26,1845
4Sarah Ann " - b. May 26,1847 - d. Aug.18,1849

Stibgen connection with Mayer line contd.

4th Generation contd.

Issue of Christian Stibgen (3) & Martha Frank - Sch.

4George Frank Stibgen- b. Apr.3,1850 contd.

m. Lydia Cook Moore Apr.29,1873

4Abraham Stibgen- b. Sep.1,1852 - d. 1857

4Emma Margaret Stibgen- b. Aug.26,1854

4Howard Leach Stibgen- b. Oct.4,1859
d. Mar.19,1862

4Elizabeth Ann Stibgen- b. - - -
d. Apr.8, 1862

4Anna Martha Stibgen- b. - - -
d. Feb.10,1864

5th Generation

Issue of George Frank Stibgen (4) & Lydia Cook Moore

5Mary Moore Stibgen- b. Feb.14,1877

(For other data concerning these families,)
(see Mayer Genealogy.)

A N C E S T R Y

O F

PATIENCE (MILLER) ROGERS.

Patience (Miller) Rogers, (Grandmother of Matha (Rogers) Benjamin).

Among the maternal ancestors of Patience (Miller) Rogers were Rev. Peter Bulkeley, one of the founders and the first pastor of Concord, Mass., and Rev. Charles Chauncey, the second president of Harvard College.

FIRST GENERATION

REV. PETER BULKELEY.

PETER BULKELEY, was born in Odell, Bedford shire, England, Jan. 31, 1583. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He took orders and succedded to the living of his father in Odell, where he served for twenty-one years, when he was silenced by Archbishop Laud for non-conformity. In 1635, he came to New England. After several months residence in Cambridge, Mass., he removed further inland, and was on of the founders of the town of Concord, Mass.. He established the first church there and was its pastor form 1637 until his death. He highly esteemed by his brother ministers, and was noted for charitable and kindly actions. Cotton Mather, speaks of him as a "most excellent scholar, a person of extensive reading, who gave advice to young students." Being possessed of considerable property at the time of his arrival in the colony, he invested extensively in lands at Concord; and repeatedly donated large tracts to deserving persons, who as Eliot tells us, "became respectable men from the poverty."

He was also a benefactor of Harvard College in the daysof its early struggles for existence, and at his death he bequeathed his large collection of books to its library. He died March 9, 1659.

REV. CHARLES CHAUNCEY

CHARLES CHAUNCEY, was born at Yardleybury, Hertfordshire, England, in 1592. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became professor of Hebrew and afterward of Greek, there. In 1627 he became Vicar of Ware, wher his Puritanical opinions soon made him obnoxious to his ecclesiastical superiors. He was finally silenced in 1637 for refusing to read Laud's book of Lawful Sunday Sports, and took refuge in New England, arriving at Plymouth, in May, 1638. In 1641, he was settled as minister in Scituate, Mass., where he remained about twelve years. He was afterward offered the presidency of Harvard College, made vacant by the resignation of the first president, Dr. Henry Dunster, and accepted Nov. 27, 1654. He held this office till his death. He was held in high estimation at Cambridge, and Cotton Mather says that when he had been a year or two in the town, "the church kept a whole day of thanksgiving to God for the mercy which they had enjoyed in his being there." Under his direction the college greatly prospered for seventeen years. He died at Cambridge, Feb. 19, 1672. He had six sons all graduates of Harvard. His daughter Sarah, married Gershom Bulkeley, son of Rev. Peter Bulkeley.

SECOND GENERATION

REV. GERSHOM BULKELEY

- - - - - - - - - -

GERSHOM BULKELEY, son of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, was born

Dec. 6, 1636. In 1655 he was graduated at Harvard College. On October 26, 1659 he was married to Sarah, daughter of President Charles Chauncey. In 1661 he located at New London, Conn., the second minister of the church there. In 1666 he became pastor at Wethersfield, Conn., the third ordained minister there. About ten years thereafter, by reason of the weakness of his voice and feeble helath he was dismissed at his own request. He then devoted himself to the practice of medicine and surgery, and in such capacity served in several expeditions during King Philip's War. In 1679 he was deputy for Wethersfield in the General Court. He died Dec. 2, 1713. His wife Sarah, died June 9, 1693.

THIRD GENERATION

DR. CHARLES BURKELEY

CHARLES BULKELEY, son of Gershom and Sarah (Chauncey) Bulkeley, married Hannah Raymond and practised medicine at New London Conn.. Their daughter Hannah married Richard Goodrich.

FOURTH GENERATION

HANNAH (BULKELEY) GOODRICH.

HANNAH BULKELEY, daughter of Dr. Charles and Hannah (Raymond) Bulkeley, was born in 1690, was married to Richard Goodrich, May 18, 1709, and died Sept. 23, 1720. Their daughter Anna Goodrich married Stephen Miller of Middletown, Conn..

FIFTH GENERATION.

ANNA (GOODRICH) MILLER.

ANNA GOODRICH, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Bulkeley) Goodrich was born March 6, 1710, and married Stephen Miller July 2, 1730. Their daughter Patience, married John Rogers,

Nov. 22, 1757. They were the grand-parents of Martha (Rogers) Benjamin.

A N C E S T R Y
O F
RICHARD GOODRICH.

Among the first colonial ancestors of Richard Goodrich were Richard Treat and William Goodrich.

RICHARD TREAT

RICHARD TREAT, born in England, was one of the first settlers of the town of Wethersfield, Conn.. He was deputy from Wethersfield in the General Court from 1644 till 1658, a magistrate from 1658 till 1665 and one of the patentees of the famous Charter that was granted to Connecticut by Charles II, in 1662. He died in 1669. His son Richard married Sarah Coleman and their daughter Sarah married Ephriam Goodrich, son of William Goodrich.

WILLIAM GOODRICH

WILLIAM GOODRICH, father of Ephrain Goodrich, was born in England, probaly in or near Bury St., Edmunds, County Suffolk. He came to New England, probably with his brother John, whose name first appears on the Records of New England (Hartford), Nov. 10, 1645. The first entry on the Conn. Records relative to William Goodrich is that of his marriage to Sarah, Daughter of Matthew Marvin of Hartford, May 15, 1662. He is called "Ensign William Goodrich," in 1676, just after the close of King Philip's War. He died in 1676 and his widow died in 1702.

their son Ephrain married Sarah Treat.

EPHRAIM GOODRICH.

EPHRAIM GOODRICH, son of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich was born in Wethersfield, June 2, 1663. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Coleman) Trabt, May 20, 1684. He died Feb. 27, 1739 and she died Jan 26, 1712. Their oldest child Richard, married Hannah Bulkeley, daughter of Dr. Charles Bulkeley.

RICHARD GOODRICH.

RICHARD GOODRICH, son of Ephrain and Sarah (Treat) Goodrich, was born Feb. 27, 1685. He was the common ancestor of Martha (Rogers) Benjamin and of Asher Goodrich; of the former by his first wife Hannah Bulkely, and of the latter by his second, wife Mehitable Boardman.

Submitted by Sibilia Ogden Stevenson Chapter
Bloomington
Mrs. Edward M. Wales, Chairman

THE VAN DYKE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

Thomasse Janse (1580?-1665?)
Married
Sytie Dirks

II

Hendrick, Jan Thomasse (1605-1675), Nicholas Thomasse
married
Tryntje Haegen

III

Thomas Janse, Derrick, Carel, Achias, Pettr.

Jan Janse (1652?-1736), Lambert, Hendrick, Antje, Anjenietje, Tryntje.
married
Tryntje Thyssen Van Pelt

IV

Eva, Mayke, Catharine, Catalyntje.

Jan (1682-1764) Matthys, Jannetje, Anjanetje.
married
Annetje Verkerk Van Buren

V

Tryntje, Ruloff, Matthys, Simon, Abraham,

Jan Junior (1709-1778), Issac, Jacob, Anna.
married

1st, Margaret Barcalo, 2nd, Garette Bergen,

Anna, Charity, (Col) John
married Samuel Stout,
(see Stout Family)

VI

Abraham (1753-1804), Frederick, Jacob, Jane, Tryntje, Elsie, Ruloff, Anna, Catrina, Sarah.
married
Ida Stryker,

VII

Charity, Elsie, Katy,

Abraham (1776-1854) Isaac, John
married
Sarah Honeyman

VIII

Isaac, Mary

John (1807-1878) Ida
married
Mary Dix Strong

IX

Theodore Strong (1843-)

Frederick W.,

Robert (1854-1885)

John C (1856-)

Woodridge Strong (1863-'89)

Van Dyke Family continued

			IX	
Theodore Strong (1843-) married Lois A. Funk	Frederick W., married Minnie Comstock	Robert (1854-1885) married Mary Westphal	John C. (1856-)	Woodridge Strong (1863-'89) married Laura Winston,
Dix, Mary	X Edward Strong married Evelyn Quinlan	X Mary, married Byron Wynne Mattison		X Woodridge Strong, married Zina Bertha Ashford

This Genealogical Chart is a copy of same printed in a little book entitled The Raritan--Notes on a Rive and a Family; by J. C. Van Dyke, one of the Family. The book was privately published and distributed. His name appears in the IX generation (John C. 1856-)

STOUT

Richard Stout, the first of the name in America, Was born in Nottinghamshire, England, about 1594. Because of disagreement with his father concerning a woman he wished to marry he left his father's house and enlisted on a ship of war, where he served about seven years. After which time he got his discharge at New Amsterdam, now New York.

About the time a ship from Amsterdam, in Holland, on her way to New Amsterdam, was driven ashore at the place now called Middletown, Monmouth Co., New Jersey, in 1640. The passengers, with much difficulty, got ashore, most of the party made their way to New Amsterdam, but one man named Rofe and his wife, whose maiden name was Penelope Van Prinsice, were compelled to stay there because of the illness of Rolfe.

The Indians found these two, killed the husband and left Penelpe for dead, but she had strength enough to crawl into a hollow tree where she remained about seven days, existing upon berries and the fungii growth of the tree. An Indian happening to come that way found her in this forlorn condition. She was bruised very severly about the head, and her bowels protruded from a cut across he abdomen. She held them in place with her hand. In his compassion the Indian took her out of the tree and carried her to his wigwam, where he treated her kindly and healed her wounds, and in a short time took her in his canoe to New Amsterdam and returned her to the Dutch people.

The man and woman (Penelope Van Princis) from whom the whole of Stouts decended became acquainted in New Amsterdam and were married in 1644 and went to live in at Gravesend, Long Island, in 1645. Richard Stout was approminient landholder here until 1657, and in 1667, according to land patents of New Jersey, he crossed the bay and settled at Middletown (where Penelope had lost her first husband). Their eldest son was of age at this time.

There were at that time bust six white families in the settlement including their own. They continued here and became rich in prosterity and rich in children.

They had seven sons and three daughters:

1. John
2. Richard
3. Jonathan
4. Peter
5. James
6. Benjamin
7. David
8. Deliverance
9. Sarah
10. Penelope

All these children lived to raise large families.

The Stout family continued.

(No. 3) Second Generation

Jonathan Stout, from whom our line comes, called the "Morewell Pioneer," died 1723 (born probably 1651). He was the third son of Richard and Penelope, and married Ann Bullen, daughter of Capt. James Bullen, August 27, 1685, and moved to Morewell in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey.

They had six sons and three daughters:

1. Joseph, born 1686.
2. Benjamin, born 1696.
3. Zebulon, born 1699.
4. Jonathan, born 1701.
5. David, born 1706
6. Samuel, born 1709.
7. Sarah,
8. Hannah,
9. Anne,

(No. 4) Third Generation

Samuel Stout, the youngest son of Jonathan and Anne Bullen Stout, was born 1709. He married Catherine Simpson Stout in 1729. She was the widow of his first cousin James Stout of Morwell and had seven sons by him, the eldest only four years younger than his step father.

Samuel and Catherine Simpson Stout had one son:
1. Samuel, born February 1730; ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ died September 24, 1803. The published history of the Stout family gives his birth as 1732, but the inscription on his tombstone gives the date of his death as September 24, 1803 and his age 73, which is undoubtedly correct.
Six.

(No. 5) Fourth Generation

This Samuel Stout, born 1730, the only sonx of Samuel and Catherine Simpson Stout, married about 1754, Anne, daughter of John Van Dyke of Beden's Brook, Somerset Co,, New Jersey. She was born in 1733 and died September 12, 1810, age 77 years, and is buried beside her husband in the old cemetery.

They had seven sons and three daughters:
1. Abraham, born May 14, 1755; married Jane Pettit.
2. Samuel, born 1756; married Helene Cruzen or Elinor Criuen; died April 22, 1795.
3. Jonathan, born 1758; married Rachel Stout.
4. xCatherine ,Born November 25, 1760; died March 3, 1831; married December 23, 1776, Elder Peter Smith.
5. Anna, born Septembe 14, 1763; married Benjamin Stout; died in Lexington, Kentucky.
6. Sarah, born December 9, 1764; died about 1863, in New York City; married John Wykott. She wrote, "I Knit Socks For the Soldiers of the Revolution and for the Union Soldiers of Our Civil War."

The Stout Family continued

(No. 5 continued)

7. John V. D., born November 5, 1766; married Rachael Hesencramb.
8. Jacob, born 1766; married September 15, Anna Burtis.
9. Ira, born july 8, 1770; married Sarah Burroughs.
10. Andrew, born December 29, 1772; married Sarah Stout.
11. Elizabeth, born January 29, 1777; died August 7, 1777

It is quite probable that at least six of these children went to Ohio Co., in the state of Virginia and settled on the 2600 acre tract which by the will of the father was equally divided among his children. This will is on file at Trenton, New Jersey. "Samuel Stout was one of the most prominent men of this valley, serving as a justice many years, and at the age of 63, in 1793, was elected a member of the Legislature, fulfilling the duties of the position to the great satisfaction of his constituency. The old house in which he resided is well remembered by many now living as a typical old colonial mansion, covering a large area, but with eaves so low that a person of ordinary height could reach them from the ground. It was an old colonial mansion which sheltered a family of ardent patriots of the Revolutionary period and should have been preserved in its original condition as much prized relic of ye olden time."

(No. 6.) Fifth Generation

Catherine Van Dyke Stout, fourth child and eldest daughter of Samuel and Ann (Van Dyke) Stout, was born November 25, 1760, at Hopewell, New Jersey. She married Elder Peter Smith December 23, 1776; and died March 4, 1831, at the home of son Samuel near Donnelsville, Ohio and was buried by the side of her husband in the old cemetery near that place. Tombstones mark their resting places (see Samuel Smith, Sr. Genealogy, pp. 18-19)

They had twelve children:

1. Samuel born, April 4, 1778; died August 13, 1856, at his farm home near Donnelsville, Ohio; married August 22, 1801, Elizabeth McCleave.
2. Sally born June 29, 1782; died July 1824; married Henry Jennings.
3. Ira, born June 9, 1780; died in Lafayette, Indianna, 1864; married Margaret Dodson of Columbia, Ohio.
4. Hezekiah, born July 17, 1784; died at Smithland, Indianna, 1870; married Sally Smith.
5. Elizabeth, born July 25, 1786; died at Columbia, Ohio, July 21, 1809; married John Ferris.
6. Abraham, born March 15, 1788; died at or near Sumner, Illinois.
7. Nancy, born December 6, 1790; married John John; died on the Mad River farm, Clark county, Ohio.
8. Margurate (twin), born August 15, 1793; married Hugh Wallace, Clark County, Ohio.
9. Catharine (twin), born August 15, 1793; died at the age of fifteen.
10. Jacob Stout, born May 5, 1797; died when 19 years old.
11. Mary, born January 20, 1799, at Old Columbia, Ohio;

The Stout Family continued.

(No. 6 continued)

11. ---died March 22, 1879 at Yellow Springs, Ohio; married November 9,181-, Joseph Keifer. She was the mother of Joseph Warren Keifer, who was Col. of the 110th Regt. O.V.I. and later promoted to Brigadier General, Commanding a brigade in the 6th corps, Civil War, 1861-65. Adjt. General of Vol. in the Spanish American War; member of the National House of Representatives (Speaker 1881-83).

12. Roda Allison, born Oct. 27, 1801; died Oct. __, ____; Married March 6, 1819, William Lindsay, M. D. (b. Dec. 24, 1795, d. May 7, 1876), son of Samuel Lindsay, and Eleanor Wilson of S. Carolina. He was a pioneer Physician of Southern Ohio.

"Elder Smith was born in Wales in 1753 and dies in Clark County, Ohio, in 1816. When very young he came to New Jersey, attended school and was on of the early graduates of Princeton College. In that region he became acquainted with Catharine Stout, whom he married Dec. 23, 1776. They afterwards journeyed south and were in Fairfax, Virginia awhile. Here their sons Samuel and Ira were born. (Other records say they were born in New Jersey).

After seeinggthe workings of slavery in the South they concluded not to raise a family in a slave state, and the the North West Territory being dedicated to freedom, Peter Smith decided to take his wife and children and seek a home in the wilderness. In moving they carried their household goods on pack horses. The mother carried three small children on her horse, one in her arms, and the twins, less than a year old, in baskets tied together and placed before her on the horse. Some of the streams were so deep that the mother had to raise the baskets out of the water. After

After stopping a while at Lexington, Kentucky they crossed the Ohio river at Columbia, in 1794. They located on land at Peck Creek near the Blockhouse Station at Columbia (Now Cincinnati) Here May Keifer and Roda Allison were born. Peter Smith and family were numbered among the first settlers of that station, the second settlement in Ohio. Stephen Crane (Howe's History of Ohio says Stephen Crane, and mentions John Smith, not Peter) organized a Baptist Church at Columbia (now Cincinnati) and Elder Smith became the first pastor. His sons were now old enough to clear and cultivate the farm and watch for Indians.

References to Samuel Stout's official services in Public Records

"Votes of the Assembly"

"Votes and proceedings of the 18th General Assembly of New Jersey."
(New Jersey State Librarian's Office)

"At Session begun at Trenton 22nd October 1793."
List of members of the Assembly

Page 1 -- Hunterdon Co..

Samuel Stout

Revolutionary Sevice of Samuel Stout.

Taken from official Record of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War as per files at Adj. General's office, New Jersey State House, Trenton, New Jersey.

Vol. 2, page 772. Samuel Stout--Private--Capt. Jacob Houghten's Co. 1st of Hunterdon Co. Also Capt. Houghton Co. Heard's Brig. (Col. Johnson Bat.). State Trocps, June 1776. Taken prisoner at battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, and held prisoner at New York until, Nov. 24, 1776.

Vol. 2, page 413. Samuel Stout, Capt. of 3rd Regt. of Hun. Co.; also of Capt. Heard's Brig. of State Troops.

Samuel Stout's Colonial Service.

Commission of the Peace.

Commission of the Peace of Hunterdon Co., New Jersey issued by his Exc. Gov. Franklin unto Samuel Stout-- 7 - June 1771.

Record in Library. A.B. of Commissions, page 89.

Sec. of States, New Jersey Stabe House.

The Stout Family in America and The Van Dyke family in America.

1st Generation
Richard Stout
married
Penelope Van Princis

2nd Generation
Jonathan Stout
Married
Anne Bullen

3rd Generation
Samuel Stout
married
Catherine (Simpson) Stout

4th Generation
Samuel Stout Jr.,
married
Anna Van Dyke

5th Generation
Catherine (Van Dyke) Stout
married
Dr. Peter Smith

6th Generation
Samuel Smith
married
Elizabeth McCleave

7th Generation
Joanna Smith
married
John Miller

1st Generation
Thomasse Janse Van Dyke (1580?-1665)
married
Sytie Dirke

2nd Generation
Jan Thomasse Van Dyke
married
Tryntje Haegen

3rd Generation
Jan Jansen Van Dyke
married
Tryntje Thysson Van Pelt

4th Generation
Jan Van Dyke
married
Annettje Verkert Van Buren

5th Generation
Jan Junior Van Dyke
married
Margaret Barcalo, (2nd) Garette Bergen

6th Generation
Anna Van Dyke
married
Samuel Stout (see Stout Family Record)

8th Generation

Harrison,	Elizabeth,	Samuell	Milton	Catherine
m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Sarah Wise	Alfred Hance	Margaret Palmer	Dean Allen	------ Judy

Charity	John Perry	George Clinton
m.	m.	m.
Jacob Wise	Elizabeth Ellen Stone	Marthe Ann Wolfe

9th Generation

Mary Elsie Miller	Della Stone Miller	Hazek Kate Miller	Edna Dean Miller
m.	m.	m.	m.
Rev. Stephen G. Palmer	Dr. H. V. Cottrell	Prof. Lewis S. Hopkins	John H. Birch

10th

The Stout Family and the Van Dyke family in America continued

9th Generation

Mary Elsie Miller m. Rev. Stephen O. Palmer	Della Stone Miller m. Dr. H. V. Cottrell	Hazek Kato Miller m. Prof Lewis S. Hopkins	Edna Dean Miller m. John H. Birch
10th Generation			
Lucile Palmer	Donald Perry Cottrell Robert Roger Cottrell Lois Eleanor Cottrell	Ralph Miller Hopkins Dorthy Dean Hopkins	John M. Birch

Submitted by Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter
Bloomington
Mrs. E. M. Wales, Chairman

Part II

GENEALOGIES AND OLD SETTLER INTERVIEWS

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GENEALOGIES AND OLD SETTLER INTERVIEWS

Peoria Chapter, D. A. R.

Genealogical Records
Commitee

Mrs. Alfred Hiatt, Chairman

Mrs. Fred M. McCaddon	Mrs. John T. Jury
Mrs. R. H. Radley	Mrs. C. W. Hollandsworth
Mrs. E. W. Meredith	Mrs. Edward Webb

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PIONEER INTERVIEW

Mrs. John H. Ellis

Interviewed 1938 by Mrs. A. H. Hiatt of Peoria Chapter

Mrs. Robie Packer Ellis was born 1844 in Schoharie, N. Y., daughter of the Rev. Jedediah and Rhoda Ann Moser Packer. Her brothers and sisters were (1) Diana, who married, first, ---------Butler and, second, ------Tucker and lived in El Paso, Ill.; (2) William Packer, who died in the Civil War; (3) Flora(Mrs. George Houston of Peoria); (4) Mrs. Antionette Babcock, who lived in Montana; and (5) Frank Packer, now living in Springfield, Ill. Her grandfathers were Benjamin Titus and Benjamin Moser, who lived in Saratoga Co., N. Y. Her grandmother remembers hearing the firing of guns during the Revolutionary War. Her grandfathers may have rendered some service, but she is not certain. Her mother died about 1908, age 95. Her aunts and uncles were Elizabeth, Mary, Ben and Harvey Packer and Elijah and Elisha Moser, twins, who were early settlers in Toulon, Ill. These twins married Elizabeth and Mary Packer.

Mrs. Ellis came with her parents to Illinois about 1851, settling in Princeville where her father was a minister of the Christian Church. Mrs. Ellis still belongs to that denomination. She was educated in Princeville in Professor Stone's school. She later taught school in a building which is still standing in Princeville. About 1863 she married John Ellis, also a school teacher in Princeville. Their children were (1) Horace, born 1870, unmarried, composer and teacher of music in Peoria and London, Eng., and a correspondent for musical periodicals; (2) Ralph, born 1878, unmarried; and (3) Rex, born 1886, with whom she now lives in Peoria(1938). She has two grandchildren, sons of Rex, who are Robert and Richard Ellis.

She says she sang in a quartette at the Lincoln-Douglas debate in Peoria which occured in 1854. The singers came from Princeville in a lumber wagon, the mode of travel between towns in those days. She remembers the first Governor Yates of Illinois, heard him in an address and says he was an eloquent speaker. She knew old residents in Peoria, such as Thomas Gratty, attorney, and Judge McCullough, father of Edward McCullough now living in Peoria.

She has Bible records that she has now lent for a short time to a relation in Topeka. Her husband's father came from the East to Kentucky in 1813 and thence to Indiana. He had a large family.

OLD SETTLER INTERVIEW

Mrs. Oliver P. Walker

Interviewed February 1938 by Mrs. Alfred H. Hiatt of the Peoria Chapter.

Mrs. Alice Parker Walker was born November 29, 1855 in Peoria, Illinois, married Mr. O. P. Walker October 24, 1874. She has one brother, John Parker, living in Henry, Illinois, two sons living, Charles W. of Pittsburgh, Pa. and Oliver P., Jr. of Ottawa, Ill. and had two daughters, Fanny and Jessie, who have passed away. Mrs. Walker's father, William Parker, was born 1824 in Culpepper, Va., came to Peoria, Ill. in 1837, married Emily Blanchard 1848, died 1899, buried in Sandridge Cemetery, Woodford Co., Ill. Emily Blanchard was born in Woodford Co., Ill., 1832, died Nov. 12, 1880.

The Blanchards came from France during the eighteenth century and settled in Vermont. William Blanchard, father of Emily and grandfather of Mrs. Walker, was born in Peacham, Vt., 1796. His mother was a French Canadian. He came to Peoria, then called Fort Clark, in 1819, married Elizabeth Denoho(may now be spelled Donahue)1825. The marriage license of William Blanchard and Elizabeth Denoho is the first to be recorded in the Peoria County Courthouse.

Elizabeth Denoho was born in Doon (or Dorn), Del., daughter of Major Allen Denoho. The Denohos came to Illinois, had a farm in Tazwell County. The Blanchard farm was located in Woodford County, on land granted by the government to William Blanchard for services in the War of 1812 as a private from 1812 to 1819.

Mrs. Walker has lived all her life in Peoria, Illinois; was educated in the schools there; joined the First Congregational in 1880; took out letter to join Union Congregational Church when it was founded, having previously helped to organize its Sunday School. She had two uncles in the Civil War, William and Thomas Blanchard. During the Civil War she remembers seeing soldiers marching to the river to embark for war service.

President Lincoln was a personal friend of Mr. Walker's father, who had an hotel in Havana, Illinois, and was part owner of a packet company known as the Walker, Hancock Co. Their boats were commandeered during the Civil War to transport soldiers. It is said that probably that saved St. Louis from being captured.

Mrs. Walker has antique furniture and jewelry. The family Bible with records of the Livingstone family, related to a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a portfolio bound copy of Blackstone's Commentaries of 1768 are now in the possession of Mrs. Walker's son, Oliver Walker of Ottawa.

OLIVER P. WALKER FAMILY

Descendants of Benjamin Walker who served in the Revolutionary War from Penn. (Line proved by Oliver P. Walker, Jr. S. A. R. of Ottawa, Ill.

Oliver P. Walker m. Alice Parker, Oct. 24, 1874
Children:
1. Charles Walker of Pittsburg, b. 1875
2. Fanny Walker, b. 1878, d. Infancy
3. Jessie Walker, b. 1881, d. 1927
4. Oliver P. Walker, Jr., b. 1889

1. Charles Walker m. Fanny Roberts, Nov, 1905
Children:
Robert, b. Dec. 4, 1907 in Florida
Richard, b. Mar. 29, 1911 in Chicago
Dorothy, b. Jan. 9, 1913 in Chicago

3. Jessie Walker m. Eugene Powers, June 6, 1907
William Powers of Austin, Minn. b. Nov. 14, 1909
William Powers m. Vivion Tibble 1930
Children:
Ronald b. Oct. 25, 1931
Eugene b. 1934

4. Oliver P. Walker, Jr. m.(1st) Frances Burrell
Oct. 21, 1910
Children: (June 4, 1935)
June Walker, b. Jan. 28, 1912 m. Rob't Lindow, Toledo, O.
Oliver P. Walker, Jr. m. (2nd) Lucille Sherwood
Children:
Oliver P. Walker III, b. Jan. 22, 1933 in Toledo, O.
Thomas Walker, b. July 23, 1926 in Toledo, O.

MURRAY-GILLET FAMILIES

Descendants of Asa Parmalee, a Revolutionary soldier from Conn. (Copied from manuscript records in the possession of William B. Murray of Peoria, Illinois)

Asa Parmalee married his second wife, Lucy Fitch about 1778 or 9 in Richmond, Mass. (Exact date may possibly be found in Richmond records.)
Children:
Prudence, b. Richmond, Mass. Jan. 7, 1780--d. June 13, 1845
Prudence Parmalee married May 11, 1797 William Gillette, b. Aug. 24, 1770 in Sharon Co.--d. Nov. 11, 1833, Clayton, N. Y.
Children of William and Prudence Gillett who lived in Lebanon and Clayton, N. Y. are (copied from Bible records):
1. William Henry, b. May 1, 1802--d. 1942
2. Frederick Henry, b. 1804--d. 1806
3. Charles Edward, b. 1806--d. 1874
4. Sarah, b. 1808--d. 1868
5. Frederick A., b. 1810--d. 1873
6. Lucy Fitch, b. 1813--d. 1847
7. Cordelia, b. 1818--d. Infancy
8. Cordelia Angeline, b. 1819--d. 1861
9. George W., b. 1821--d. 1888

8. Cordelia Angeline, b. Sept. 2, 1819--d. July 12, 1861 in Jefferson Co., N. Y. married Truman Murray, Dec. 3, 1843. Truman Murray was born in Fairfield, N. Y. Aug. 9, 1805--Died Oct. 22, 1879 in Calif
Children: William Truman
William Truman Murray married, Oct. 12, 1869, Julia Catherine Granger (1846-1930). Their son is
William B. Murray living in Peoria, Illinois, 1938.

9. George W. Gillet (1821-1888), son of William and Prudence Gillet, m. about 1851 Sarah Murray (1828-1868)
Children:
Frederick H. Gillet, b. Oct. 2, 1852--d. Jan. 27, 1915, lived in La Harpe, Ill. m. Dec. 24, 1879 Hattie Mealey (1859--)
Children:
George Earl, b. 1880
Arthur M., b. 1882--d. 1889
Henen, b. 1888, m. Walter B. Hutchins, Huron, S. Dak.
Newton M., b. 1891 (See below)
Bessie Pitney, m. Claude O. Willet, Huron, S. Dak.

Newton M. Gillet m. Apr. 19, 1913 Winnie Ethel Young.
Live in Peoria, Illinois
Children:
Frank, b. 1914
Jane E., b. 1918
Richard, b. 1920
Jack M., b. 1923
Shirley L., b. 1933

HIATT-JESSUP-WILLIS FAMILIES

Descendants of Richard Williams, Thomas Jessup and William Willis, all of whom, though Quakers, rendered service in the Revolutionary War. (Lines proved by Mrs. Effie Hiatt Van Tuyl, D. A. R., Leavenworth, Kan.), copied from manuscript records not contained in the printed account of the Hiatt family in Old Colonial Families, Vol. V. On a separate page is a copy of a map which shows the location of the homes of Richard Williams, Thomas Jessup and William Hiatt and other families mentioned, who lived near or on the battlefield of Guilford Courthouse during the Revolutionary War.

Descendants of William Hiatt II and Charity Williams, daughter of Richard Williams, were as follows:
Children:
(1)Joel, b. 1770, (2)Benajah, b. 1772, (3)Prudence, b. 1775, (4)Isham, b. 1776, (5)Rachel, b. 1781, (6)Ruth, b. 1784, (7)Silas, b. 1787, (8)Esther, b. 1790, (9)Amer, b. 1794, (10)Rebecca, b. 1796.

1. Joel Hiatt m. Mary Unthank. Descendants live in Milton, Ind. Names are Hiatt, Dillon, White, Gibson.

2. Benajah Hiatt, a Quaker preacher, m. Elizabeth White, went to Wayne Co., Ind. c. Naomi and John.
Naomi Hiatt m. Elijah Coffin of Richmond, Ind., a well educated and accomplished school teacher. c. Charles F. Coffin of Ohio, distinguished as a Quaker preacher and world traveler , and William Coffin.
John Hiatt m. Rebecca Unthank, daughter of Josiah Unthank of Guilford Co., N. C., and settled in Dublin, Ind. c. Joel who went to Milton, Ind. and later Leavenworth, Kan. and Mordecai.
Mordecai Hiatt m. Rhoda Dix of Guilford Co. Their descendants are in Richmond, Ind. and in Clawson, Tenn.
Names of other descendants of Benajah Hiatt are Unthank, White and Dickinson.

3. Prudence Hiatt m. James Stanley.

4. Isham Hiatt m. Mary Irvin, lived between Dayton and Springfield, Ohio. c. Jesse Williams Hiatt.
Descendants living in Warren Co., Ind. and Henry Co., Ind.

5. Rachel Hiatt m. William Kersey and lived in Dublin, Ind. Descendants; Dr. Silas Hiatt Kersey, Sheridans, and Aldens live or lived in Richmond and other Indiana towns.

6. Ruth Hiatt m. Jesse Stanley

7. Silas Hiatt m. Annie Clary, went to Wayne Co., Ind. Descendants names are Hiatt, Spencer, Smith, Jones, Bague and Saint, Billings of Onondaga, N. Y., McDowell, Hiatt of Lawrence, Kan. and Stanley of Springfield, Ohio.
Julia Saint, granddaughter of Silas Hiatt, m. George W. Graham. One son, George, Col. U. S. Army.
Julia Saint Graham m. (2) Dr. Dunn of Peoria, Ill. Julia Dunn died in Peoria May, 1938, age 90.
Col. George Graham had one son, George Jr. of Texas, who has one child, and a daughter, Mrs. J. Colehour of Mt. Carroll, Ill., who has two sons.

Hiatt-Jessup-Willis Families - Continued.

8. Esther Hiatt m. Jesse Evans.

10. Rebecca Hiatt m. William Unthank, son of Josiah Unthank of Guilford Co., N. C. Moved to Milton, Ind.
Names of Descendants are Reed, Cloud and Gordon.

9. Amer Hiatt m. Achsah Willis, (b. 1799-d. 1877) June 12, 1816 in New Garden meeting, went to live on the old Hiatt farm later moving to Westfield, Ind. where they are buried. c. Jane, b. 1817, Harmon, b. 1819, Elam, b. 1821, Alfred Hadley, b. 1823, Jesse Willis, b. 1827, and Betsey Willis, b. 1831.
Jane Hiatt m. -----Harris, went to Kansas. Son, Lindley, had two daughters who live in Emporia, Kan., Achsah and Laura.
Harmon Hiatt m. Mary Harris, lived in New Harmony and Crawfordsville, Ind. c. Joel Willis (S.A.R.) , Louisa, Sarah(Brown)
Elam Hiatt - See Old Colonial Families, Vol. V.
Jesse Hiatt m. twice. c. May(Mrs. Crouch), Clara, and Jessie, by second wife.
Betsey Hiatt m. Harmon Clampit. c. Florence, Nellie.
Florence Clampit m. Rev. Brown, lived in Mishawaka, Ind. c. Son and daughter, Mabel.
Mabel Brown m. Glen Huron, lives in Cincinnati, Ohio
Alfred Hadley Hiatt, M.D. m. July 27, 1843 Mary Ann Bowman, b. July 23, 1827-d. May 24, 1899. Alfred Hadley Hiatt died April 27, 1901, both buried in Wheaton, Ill. c. Luther Lee, 1844-1895, Marthat Ann, 1846-1907, Levi Chalmers, 1849-1855, Charles Von Linnaeus, 1851-1863, Evangeline St. Clair, 1854-1863, Felicia Hemans, 1856-, Casper Wister, 1858-1924, Achsah Maria, 1861-1862, Jessie Fremont, 1862-1917, Lucius Matlac, 1866-1924, Alfred Hadley, Jr. 1868-

Luther Lee Hiatt m. Statira E. Jewett, 1865. c. Truman Luther, 1868-1870, Linnaeus Lee, 1871-1930, Charles Nebbitt, 1873-1906, Luther Jewett, 1879-
Linnaeus Lee m. Josephine Lattan, 1900
Charles m. Lucia Holliday. c. Holliday, Lucia
Luther Jewett m. Flora Dodge, 1900. c. Kenneth Nelson

Martha Ann Hiatt m. George F. Cram, 1865. c. Juliet, 1867-1937, Anna Damon, 1870- , Helen Mar, 1872-1931
Juliet Cram m. John W. Iliff, 1885. c. George Franklin, 1886-, William Henry, 1888-, Dorothy Martha, 1896-
George Iliff m. Ernestine Mehan, 1909. c. John William, 1910-
William Iliff m. Helen Braastad, 1916. c. William John, 1920-
Dorothy Iliff m. Donald Hoskins, 1925. Two children.
Anna Cram m. Dr. William A. Mann, 1894. c. William Alfred, Jr. 1898- , Marjorie, 1901- ,
William A. Mann, Jr. M.D. m. Maud ---- , 1931. Three children.
Helen Mar Cram m. George F. Loring, 1897. c. Georgia Helen, 1899- , Martha Minette, 1906-
Georgia Loring m. Ray Armstrong, 1920. c. Loring, Raymond.
Martha Loring m. ------ , 1921. Four children.

Hiatt-Jessup-Willis Families - Continued.

Evangeline St. Clair Hiatt m. Edward A. Burge, 1879. c. Edward Hiatt, 1881-
Edward Hiatt Burge m. Grace Wheelock, 1908. c. Edward Seymour, 1909- , Faith Evangeline, 1911- , Alison Louise, 1916- , Donald Wheelock, 1919- , Barbara, 1921- .
Faith Burge m. William McCormack, 1930. Two sons.

Felicia Hemans Hiatt m. Erastus H. Scott, 1883. c. John, 1888-1932, Willis Howard, 1896- . (b. 1912)
John Scott m. Marguerite McClure, 1909. c. John Hiatt, Willis m. Esther Krisky, 1921. c. John Howard, 1922-, Jean, 1924, Marian, 1930-.

Casper Wistar Hiatt m. Florence C. Johnson, 1886. c. Evangeline, 1887-1935, Casper Wistar II, 1888- , Florence Adelia, 1891- .
Evangeline Hiatt m. Edward W. Leeper, 1913. c. Gertrude Marian, 1915- , Florence Ella, 1916- .
Casper Wistar II m. Dora Paine, 1917. c. Casper Wistar III, 1919- , Dwight William, John Alfred, Otis Ray, Florence Alice, 1933.

Jessie Fremont Hiatt m. Milton F. Coe, 1886. c. Alfred Hiatt.
Alfred Coe m. Flora Boice, 1913. c. Jessie, 1921- , Richard, 1925- .

Lucius Matlac Hiatt m. Carrie Elida McCracken, 1899. c. Lucius Chalmers, 1900- , John Hadley, 1902- , Grant Harry, 1904-1920, Willard McCracken, 1907- , Linnaeus Luther, 1912- , Mary Clarissa, 1914- .
Lucius Chalmers m. Sigred----, 1926. c. June, 1928- Marjorie, 1931.
Willard Hiatt m. Henrietta Shawl, 1929. c. Jacqueline, 1930- .
Linnaeus Hiatt m. Rebecca Howe, 1933. c. Rebecca Carolyn, 1934- .
Mary Hiatt m. Alfred Carr, 1937.

Alfred Hadley Hiatt, Jr. m. Mabèl Hoffman, 1900. c. Alfred Hoffman, 1902- , Howard Ogden, 1906- , Eleanor Marianne, 1911- .
Alfred Hoffman Hiatt m. Frances Radley, 1928. c. Jean Anne, 1930- , John Alfred, 1932- , Suzanne Radley, 1936- .

Descendants of Thomas Jessup were as follows:
Thomas Jessup of New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C. m. Ann Matthews, who as a Quakeress preacher traveled all over the U. S., England, Scotland and Wales. After her husband died she went with her daughter Hannah Willis to Highland Co., Ohio, where she died in 1833 and was buried in Fall Creek, Quaker cemetery.
Hannah Jessup m. Joel Willis, son of William Willis of York, Pa. who fought in the Revolutionary War. c. Lydia, Anna, (both married brothers named Thornburgh) , Jonathan, Jesse, Ashsah.
Ashsah Willis m. Amer Hiatt (See above)

PIONEER INTERVIEW

HENRY BRUCE MORGAN

Interviewed by Mrs. Edward Meredith, Peoria Chapter, D. A. R. 1938.

Henry Bruce Morgan was born Sept. 30, 1847 in Fleming Co., Kentucky, in a log cabin on the "Wallace Farm". His father was William Franklin Morgan (1813-1900) , son of Garrard and Sarah Sanderson Morgan. His mother was Ann Threlkeld Bruce (1818-1900), youngest daughter of Henry and Eleanor Bruce. Both parents of Henry Bruce Morgan were buried in Champaign, Ill. His father's brothers were James, John and Woodson Morgan.

In 1854 William F. Morgan became interested in the oil business and planned to move to Parkersburg, Va., now W. Va., but the breaking out of the Civil War changed everything and he moved instead to Elizaville, Ky. to a home on Johnson Creek, two miles out, which home is now in splendid condition. Henry Morgan started to school there in 1854. He said that during the Civil War all the children played "soldier" and "war" by lining up on two sides, C. S. A. and U. S. A. The young men favoring the C. S. A. slipped away after dark one night and went south. Those sympathizing with the U. S. A. were mustered into service and taken to camp at the county fair grounds near Maysville, Ky. One of Henry's brothers, Garrard, was one of these and afterward became a drummer boy in the Civil War. Henry visited this camp and was so thrilled at military training that he wanted to stay and be a soldier, too, but he was too young.

Early in 1862, when Henry was a little over 14 years old, his family moved from Kentucky to Champaign, Ill. He continued his education in Illinois. In 1870 he visited his sister, Mrs. Green, in Peoria, Ill. and met his future wife, Jeannette C. Woodruff, the daughter of Nelson L. Woodruff, founder of the Woodruff Ice Co. After he was married, Mr. Morgan moved to Peoria to work for the Woodruff Ice Co. in 1873.

In 1881 and again in 1884 he was elected to the Peoria City Council. In 1881 he headed a delegation to a Waterway Convention in Davenport, Iowa, held in the interest of the Hennepin Canal. This was Henry Morgan's start in more than a half century's work for a waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1885 he was nominated as a candidate for Mayor of Peoria and was defeated. In 1894 he was appointed Postmaster of Peoria by U. S. President Grover Cleveland, served four years and one month. He was elected director and General Manager of the Peoria Water Works Co. in 1893 and served in that capacity for 30 years until he retired.

Henry Bruce Morgan was a charter member and one of the

founders of the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria in 1894 and was its president for three terms, 1897, 1898 and 1899. During his last term, 1899, the George Washington Birthday Banquet was organized and the first banquet held. These have continued annually ever since.

He organized the Peoria Corn Carnival which was carried on for several years and proved to be the largest thing of its kind ever held in the United States.

In 1914 Henry Morgan was appointed chairman of the Illinois Valley Waterway Committee, which had for its purpose the attempt to get a bill through the legislature for the construction of a Waterway in the Desplaines and Illinois rivers between Lockport and Utica, Illinois. In 1915 the legislature passed the first bill under the $20,000,000 bond issue, which had been voted by the people of Illinois in 1907. This act was later repealed and another enacted for a 9-foot waterway, now in operation. His dream of a half century had come true. He calls himself the "Father of the Lakes to the Gulf Waterway", because he really started the first efforts toward the thing 55 years ago. During 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 he was appointed Chairman of the Waterway Committee of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, which held monthly meetings in Chicago, Illinois.

Henry Bruce Morgan has lived in the State of Illinois for 76 years. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for 60 years. He remembers many events of the Civil War, Spanish War and World War and is a descendant of General George Stubblefield of Virginia who fought in the Revolutionary War. During his lifetime he has known such noted people as Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan. He had two brothers besides Carrard who were Millard and James Morgan. He has two daughters, Jessie Meredith and Lillian Miller.

Among antiques possessed by Mr. Morgan is what he calls "Badge-Seymour & Blair, 1868, -- my first vote". He had many of the hardships of the early days as a farmer and in railroading. In relating some of his experiences he says, "Non railroading, engine blew up and tore the end out of the old depot at Indianapolis, Ind. at midnight without injury to me. I turned my automobile over and around in southern Illinois a few years since, tore the top off, broke the steering wheel in three pieces. Had my glasses on and an unlighted cigar in my mouth and did not break or lose either. Hit by an automobile at 11:00 P. M., June 15, 1936, broke my right arm, four ribs, and other slight injuries from which I recovered and am today in good condition and still going strong, 2000 miles from my home, out here in sunny California the 21st day of February, 1938."

Henry Bruce Morgan - Con't.

When asked about the early days in Peoria, Mr. Morgan writes, "The early settlement of Peoria was in 1818, by Eades and wife and six others--Mrs. Eades being the first American white woman to see the site where now stands beautiful Peoria. Mr. Eades came to the site in the early summer, from the locality where Springfield now is, in a wagon, crossing the Illinois River at or near what is now the town of Creve Coeur in an Indian canoe, the horses were made to swim the river.

"Mrs. Eades did the cooking for the little group of men and seven others that came here from St. Louis during the summer to fish.

"The tribe of Indians here at that time were named Peorias, so in 1825 the village of Peoria was established. In 1837 the town had grown to such extent-1619-that the citizens grew tired of the name village and had it made the City of Peoria.

"These early settlers experienced the hardships that fall to the early settlers of any community, such as grinding the corn into meal between stones, getting mail once a month by boat from St. Louis. The first railroad to enter Peoria was the Peoria and Bureau Valley, now leased and operated by the Chicago Rock Island, which came in 1854, eighty-four years ago.

"Note that the settlement of Peoria came in the same year that Illinois was admitted to statehood."

Looking back over Henry Bruce Morgan's more than four score and ten years of life and noting the changes during that era, (building of all but 200 miles of railroads, the telegraph, the electric light, the airplanes, wireless, radio, automobiles) he wonders hat changes--greater or more numerous--can come in the next 90 years.

DESCENDANTS OF MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE STUBBLEFIELD
Bruce and Morgan Families

The descendants of Major General George Stubblefield, who served as captain of a company of Minute Men in the Revolutionary War, are named with dates of birth, marriage and death in a large manuscript volume in the possession of Mrs. Edward Meredith of Peoria (Illinois Chapter).

Besides Bruce and Morgan, other names of descendants mentioned are Sturtevant, descended from Myron P. Sturtevant of St. Louis, Collins, descendant of Henry Collins of Scotsville, Ky., and Morrison, from Hugh Morrison of Scotsville, Ky. There are also the names of Chapel, Powers, Love, Peerie, McIntyre, Brown, Peal of Columbus, Ohio, Porter of Flemingsby[1], Ky., Atkinson, Ford of Rochester, N. Y., Dudley of Flemingsby, Ky., Mosely, Johnson, Baskin, Barnes, Bell, Wenley, Holiday, Dorsey, Stevens, Hamilton, Fleming, Denman, Dickenson, Green(descendants of Rev. W. T. Green of Flemingsby, Ky.), Layman, Thomas(descendants of Perry Thomas of Kentucky and A. V. of Peoria), and Meredith, Gunther, Wheeler and Bontjes of Peoria, Boltwood, Ness, Jones(Hollywood, Calif.), and Semple(Kentucky).

This hand written volume also contains a picture of the old Bruce homestead in Fleming Co., Ky. and many family portraits and copies of old letters.

Volume entitled Life of Henry Bruce, printed for distribution to members of the family only and containing valuable old letters, is also in the possession of Mrs. Edward Meredith of Peoria, Illinois.

[1]Flemingsby is probably Flemingsburg.

OLD SETTLER INTERVIEW

Mrs. Oliver Perry Ellis

Interviewed 1938 by Mrs. Alfred H. Hiatt of Peoria Chapter

Mary Josephine Powell was born Jan. 23, 1844 in San Prairie, near Pekin, Ill. Her father was Dr. John E. Powell, born in England in 1800. He was of Spanish and French descent. He received his medical education in England and practice there. He visited Australia and then the United States and was so favorably impressed with America that he decided to make his home on this side of the Atlantic. He settled in Utica, N. Y. in 1829.

Mary Powell's mother was Mary Harding , born in England in 1813, came to Utica, N. Y. in 1832. She was related to President Harding, a second cousin, Mrs. Ellis thinks. Dr. Powell had no brothers and sisters. Mrs. Powell had two brothers, one of them named William Harding, and sisters whose married names were Sarah Waldron, Julia Erring, Anne Ramsey, Matilda Wooley and Ellen Powell.

Dr. Powell and Mary Harding were married in Utica, N. Y. in 1833 and went to Pekin, Illinois, in 1834, settling in San Prairie. Their journey was made entirely by water, canals, lakes and rivers. The only house they could obtain was a log cabin. Much of Mary Harding's furniture was destroyed because the four room house could not accommodate all of it. In this log cabin Mary Powell and other children were born. Her father continued the practice of medicine in this community, going about on horseback. Mrs. Ellis remembers his unfailing services during a serious cholera epidemic. Mary rode everywhere during her childhood on pony or horseback. The doctor was sufficiently successful in his profession to enable his family to live comfortably so that few hardships had to be endured. His children were educated in private schools. The girls became very proficient in needlework. Beautiful specimens of embroidery and an unusually beautiful sampler are in the possession of surviving members of the family. For the names of Mrs. Ellis' brothers and sisters see the Powell's Bible records on a separate page.

Dr. Powell and family left the vicinity of Pekin, going first to Mackinaw, Ill., where they could obtain a good house, then to Metamora in 1850. In 1860 they moved to Indiana and came back to Illinois in 1870, settling in Henry. While living in Metamora as a young girl, and one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates took place there, Mrs. Ellis met both of these distinguished men, shook hands and talked with them. Mr. Lincoln stayed at the home of Amos and Harriet Ellis, the father and mother of Mary's future husband. Later she met Vice President Stevenson.

Old Settler Interview--Mrs. Oliver Ellis--Cont'd.

Mary Josephine Powell and Oliver Perry Ellis were married in Camden, Indiana, Oct. 3, 1865. They came to live in Peoria, Ill. One son was born to them and died in infancy and one daughter, Maude, who is now living with her mother in Peoria. Mr. Ellis served in the Civil War, first as a drummer boy, then as a soldier fighting in Tenn., then in the Treasury Dept. with Col. Ross. Mr. Ellis's name is on one of the monuments in Chattanooga. His daughter thinks he is descended from a Revolutionary ancestor. Mr. Ellis has passed away. Mrs. Ellis has one sister still living in Los Angels . Dr. William Powell of Peoria was her brother. Her sister, Mrs. L. H. Wiroff, wife of a druggist in Bloomington, Ill. passed away two years ago.

Among Mrs. Ellis' prized belongings are a compass, which her father used on his long journey to Australia, some old books; Worlds History, encyclopedias, and Milton's poems printed in 1795 and old glassware. The family Bible belonging to Mrs. Ellis' father and mother, containing the original records which are copied in Mrs. Ellis' Bible, is in the possession on another member of the family. See separate pages.

Mrs. Ellis has belonged to Grace Presbyterian Church in Peoria for about sixty years. She does not leave her home now often,due to feebleness of limbs and dimming of eyesight, but is alert mentally and appears younger than 94 years of age.

The following was copied from an old newspaper clipping which is the property of Mrs. Mary Joanna Loomis Greenwill (B. May 1, 1846) living at Farmington, Illinois. It refers to the grandfather of her husband, Ezrom S. Greenwill. The name of the newspaper is not known, but presumably it was published at Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Tuesday, March 1. Death of the Oldest Pioneer in the West. Interesting Sketch of his Life.
On Friday morning last, about 9 o'clock in the morning, Thomas Mills, the oldest Pioneer in the West, departed this life at the residence of his son-in-law Mr. C. Barlow opposite North Bend, Kentucky. The deceased, although he died in Kentucky, was a resident of Hamilton County over 60 years age, and spent nearly all his life here. He was born on Long Island, New York, 1766, and was ten years old when the Declaration of Independence was adopted. As youthful recollections are proverbially strong he retained a clear recollection of the talk of the people in reference to that first great act in the Revolutionary drama. He remembered well, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781, he being then 15 years old. He came to the West in 1785, in the nineteenth year of his age. At that time there was not a single settlement in the States of Ohio or Indiana where now exists nearly four millions of people. There was not one soul in Cincinnati for three years afterward. A few scattered settlements existed in Kentucky, one of which was at Maysville, where he first repaired. For several years he hunted and stopped with Simon Kenton, the old Ohio Pioneer and never once

entered or slept in a house in that period. At that early date, and living in that manner, he, of course had many a hairbreadth escape from Indians, who were the only inhabitants of the Western wilds. Such was the difficulty of Communication with the East that for nine years he never heard from his parents. He finally learned that they had come West, and stumbled upon them in a most extraordinary manner. One afternoon, while walking along the road in Columbia just above this city, he saw a piece of cloth lying in the middle of the road, which he carried to a hut near the roadside, presuming that it belonged to the inhabitants of that habitation. What to his surprise upon opening the door to find that he was in his own father's house, who had, but a short time previous emigrated with his family tothat locality. He belonged to the same class, and was quite as old a pioneer as Cleves, Symmes, Harrison, Kenton, Ludlow, and others, all of whom long ago preceded him to the tomb, with the exception of Mrs. General Harrison, the daughter of John Cleves Symmes, who bade farewell tothe scenes of earth on the same day with Mr. Mills. He was an old friend of General Andrew Jackson, when the General displayed his law shingle at Nashville. The General died nearly twenty years ago, at extreme old age, but he was one year junior of Mr. Mills. He was born a subject of King George, and, came to the West several years before the present Federal Government was formed. When he

arrived here the entire northwest was a county of Virginia. There have been eighteen Presidential elections since the Constitution was formed, at all of which Mr. Mills voted. He voted first for General Washington, then afterward for every regularly nominated Democratic candidate for President down to and including Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. The distressing public events of the last three years have been marvelously kept from the old gentleman, although he had some surmises and suspicions of thetruth. His son-in-law Mr. Boyd, tells us that he predicted eighteen years ago that disturbances of this character would arise. Among the noticeable incidents of his career was the fact that that although he could have purchased at a mere song the best lands of Ohio or Kentucky he never to the day of his death bought or owned a foot of ground. Coming here so early and being a frequent witness of theterrible cruelties upon the white settlers Mr Mills like most of his pioneer colleagues, conceived a mortal antipathy to the Indian which he retained until the day of his death. He had more than once witnessed tenements where the Indians had just been, after perpetration of unutterable atrocities. He was the father of thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity. These are widely scattered all over the country. He had great, grandchildren living. It was meet and proper that this old gentleman, who commenced life before our career as a nation, who had spent nearly fourscore years in peace and prosperity under the aegis of our government, should depart in blissful ignorance of the distressing scenes that attended its

disruption and overthrow. He and Mrs. Harrison must be the last of the first pioneers who were conversant with such men as Boone and Benton, and their death may well be said to mark a memorable period in the history of the West. The great tie that has linked it with its founders is broken, and hereafter we shall only know of the thrill ing incidents in our history by tradition."

Copied and verified by,

Registrar of Hon?Macomb Chapter D.A.R.

Aimee Christy Gumbart

...e of Illinois
... of McDonough) ss

...scribed and sworn to before me this tehth day of March A.D. 1938,
...acomb, Illinois.

L. F. Gumbart
Notary Public.

Name
1. Rebecca Hix Bardo Maguire
2. Born--Jan. 15, 1849. Place--Lycoming Co., Penn.
3. Married--David Randolph Maguire
4. Brother--1. Mahlon 2. Benjamin Franklin, 3. Jacob,
4. John Simon

Sisters--1. Ester(Hetty), 2. Eliza, 3. Mary Ellen,
4. Christine, 5. Suzanna, 6. Sarah Elizabeth
7. Girl (died in infancy, 8. Rebecca
5. My children--none
6. My father born--1805, Berks Co., Penn.--Christened, Lutheran
7. Married--Elizabeth Shoemaker
8. My father's brothers and sisters--1. Samuel 2. Ruben, 3. John Lewis(my father) and Susan (m. Oyster)
9. My father died--June 29, 1851, Buried--Lycoming Co., Pa
10. My mother born--May 1811, Berks or Lancaster Co., Pa.
11. Married--same as #7, 2nd. John Uddegrove
12. My mother's brothers and sisters--1. John, 2. Simon 3. Ben. 4. Joe 5. Mary 6. Hetty. My maternal grandfather married twice and had 11 children by second wife, names not known to me.
13. My mother died--July 4, 1900 Buried--Lycoming Co., Pa.
14. When did my ancestors come to America--Do not know
15. From whence did they come--Shoemakers were German, My father was of French descent, Bardo from French Perdeau
16. My family moved to---Remained in Pennsylvania
17. How long have you lived here--Since April 1872
18. Where did you go to school---Lycoming Co., Penn
19. What is your church--Raised a Lutheran, became Methodist upon coming to Illinois. Member of M. E. since 1872
20. No member of my family in Civil War. However, I was admitted to G A R (fem. organization) Relief Corps because I was termed loyal.
21. The War stands out as a vivd memory. (civil)
22. What political party--Republican
23. My two great-grandfathers, according to family tradition fought in the Revolution--Jacob Bardo and John Shoemaker
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29. The Randolph Hotel, Macomb Ill. where Lincoln staid, and his signature upon its register had been preserved
30. The old McDonough Cemetery (first in the county) is just west of the city limits of Macomb.
31.
32. The old road that Lincoln traveled with the troops to Blackhawk War is north and west of Macomb. It has been Markded.
33.
34. I possess the old "Maguire" Bible. Earliest record in it "Edward Maguire, Sen. Born March the 5th, 1764 A D"
35. Many old deeds and land grants belonging to Maguire family
36. I can distinctly remember playing in the attic of my fathers's house. There was an old musket there of which my mother used to say-"That is the gun your Grandpappy Bardo carried in the War for Independence." I have often wondered what became of it. I and my two sisters came to Illinois to

live, and lost track of all the family belongings. My father's house was located a mile from Clintonville, Lycoming Co. Penn.

Part III

HISTORIES OF LOCALITIES

* * *

ILLINOIS' OWN DESERTED VILLIAGE---THE LOST CITY OF COMO

(As told by Old Settler, William T. Burr, to Marietta Price and Lois Billinger, February, 1938)

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn!
Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen
And desolation saddens all thy green."
--Goldsmith

Lying low in the valley of the Rock river, in Hopkins township of Whiteside county, and five miles west and south of Sterling, Illinois, one finds a desolate, abandoned village------the lost city of Como.

Where mists rise from the moors to greet a gilded morning sun and are lowered again when evening shadows descend and the blanket of night enshrouds a valley mellow with memories, Como lies serenely; its course finished, its role well-played, and, like a veteran, has-been actor waiting for a curtain call, it lifts its face before an invading, progressive world, in an effort to survive the ravages of time and neglect.

For, in spite of its decaying reminders of a glorious, never-to-be-forgotten and never-to-be-recaptured past, Como still lives, protecting with its tradition, a history of drama and magnificence, and with its hundred-year-old Cape Cod cottages, the daily comforts of its few remaining old settlers and their descendants.

The village is located in one of the most beautiful spots of the Middlewest---in the rich loam delta region of the Rock river, near its convergence with the Mississippi, but thirty miles distant.

gentle, hushed winds sweep over the prairie in summertime and wild, whistling gales lash the plains when winter comes.

The site was selected by Jason Hopkins, and the township named for him. The village of Como was so named because the river near this point is said to resemble Lake Como in Italy.

It was in 1832 that young Hopkins, with a party of fellow participants in the Black Hawk War, passed this sylvan spot, and named it "The Garden of the Gods", vowing that if he came out of the war alive, he would return to this enchanting, timbered region and establish a town where he would live and die. And the gods, pleased with this charming habitat tendered them by the young adventurer, flung a challenge to him, and he went through the war without a scratch.. He, in turn, kept his vow, and returned in 1835 with a companion by name of Isaac Brittle,.

Hopkins made a claim covering the whole tract, known in pioneer parlance as a "jack-knife" claim, by cutting his name into the bark of trees with a jack-knife. It was bounded on the east and south by the river and on the west by a wide , cavernous gulch known as Elkhorn Creek. Interspersed with growths of shellbark hickories, tangled with an undergrowth of wild grapes, and covered with a luxuriant growth of prairie grasses, the land presented difficulties to the young pioneer when he attempted to "row-furrow" the other line of the claim with an oxteam and prairie plow. But Hopkins accomplished it .

Infested with marauding bands of Indians who stole horses, food, and even household utensils from the log cabins which had been built, the country held some doubtful prospects, Theprairie and black wolf were numerous, and there was an abundance of wild turkey, prairie chicken, and deer.

To encourage settlement, Hopkins and Brittle wrote their New England friends and relatives, and within a year they had been joined by Frank Adams, James Cleveland, James Brady, William Pilgrim, Clement C. Nance, Joseph Jones, Jacob Sells, and Benjamin Sells. Hopkins, in his anxiety to increase the population, gave away town lots.

In 1837 the settlement was enlarged by the arrival of James Bigham, Mrs. Margaret Adams and children, Thomas Matthew, William Beebe, Joel Harbey and W. F. Hopkins. The following year Horatio Wells, H. H. Perkins, Simeon Sampson, the Thompson brothers, Frederick Simonson, and Elijah Walker came, and in 1839 they were followed by Henry Briggs, William Sampson, W. S. Wilkinson, Jesse Scott, G. H. Kirby, N. A. Sturtevant, George Sturtevant, E. C. Whitmore, and A. C. Merrill.

Early in 1840 S. P. Breed, James M. Dow, James M. Burr, and Mrs. Susan Cushing came, and by the end of that year, Como was a thriving pioneer village. The main street ran parallel with the river, and was called "Front Street". Dr. L. Harding was the first postmaster, and, Stephen P. Breed established the first nursery in 1841. His lovely flowers inspired the other settlers, and the town became landscape conscious early in its history.

The first church (Congregational) was built in 1854. It is still standing and is typically New England in its ever architectural detail. Rotting pieces of quaintly carved fine old wood, cut into a lyre shaped pulpit, remain to suggest an attainment of elegance and a delicacy of taste the perpetuation of which motivated the lives of these early people.

Como was in the zenith of its prosperity in 1845. It maintained its ascendacy as a trading post until 1856 when Jesse Scott, ex-soldier of War of 1812, who had come to Como in 1839, refused to permit the Chicago and Northwestern railroad to lay a line across his land and into Como, and nearby Galt was ch osen as the station site.

With the establishment of the railraod center at Galt, Como's prestige as a thriving young city began to wane. Merchants moved their stock over to Galt or into Sterling, Moline or Rockford. Shops closed their doors. Buildings fell into disuse and delapidation. And with the retreat of prosperity, village interests began to recede from public attention. Retrogression had set in.

Today's visitors observe a depression leading out from both banks if the river and stretching away to the southward into fertile farm lands, and are told that it is all that is left of the old Ferry road which spanned the river Rock, connected Como with the neighboring village of Prophetstown.

One of the remaining buildings, still the pride of the town, is the old schoolhouse, used to this day, in which are trained "future rulers of state".

Up the Elkhorn where once cowbells annouced the homing journey of the herd and thornapples festooned the banks, one sees but an isolated rural cemetery to recall the olden days, and even it conveys a pathetic bit of irony. When heavy rains fall and Elkhown Creek becomes a rushing, swirling, tumultuous dragon beating away at its banks, undermining them and causing surface ledges to crumble, the cemetery gives up its dead, as

if they too, would forsake an already forsaken life. Twelve years ago during the heaviest flood-tide, eight bodies set out on a long journey to the ocean, cresting the waves of a raging torrent, only to exchange a bed of soil for one of sea.

Where once the Como tavern stood and light hearts made merry within, now stands a lone pole topped with a many-doored martin house. And down where the old seven-storied mill stood, a small brown cottage can now be seen. Connecting Elkhorn Creek and Rock River are still visible faint traces of ith old mill race.

But we must let Old Settler himself tell the story:

"Yes", he said, a haunting wistfulness spreading over his face and a detached, pensive look creeping into his eye, "yes, it seems a long time ago, I was born in 1860 just after the railroad project failed. Even then the town had begun to go down. My father had come twenty years before. He never seemed to be well satisfied afterwards. He had such high hopes that Como would become an important metropolis of the Middlewest. I remember the day he planted the old elms which now stand like sentinels out in front. He planted for posterity. How little remains----------"

Old Settler stopped to regain his composure as the bitter-sweet of memory, like an inevitable shadow, engulfed the aging, infirm narrator.

"Not even an apple tree remains to mark the spot of our orchard where Como children assembled in my boyhood to shoot marbles or pitch horseshoes. My mother, Caroline Burr, used to bring cookies and other sweets to us youngsters, and we would sit beneath the drooping, fruit-laden branches as she

told of trips across the plains in a Conestoga wagon and journeys by boat or canoe up and down the river.

"There was happiness then and sorrows, of course, but humor, too. I remember the time when one of the deacons, loud with praise and petitions to God, was reproved in prayer meeting by some of the more discriminating ladies for his errors in speech. He answered----' I don't come to prayer meeting to attend a grammar school, praise God! ' and, without pausing for breath, went on with his supplications.

"Even yet, I can hear the pounding hoofs of the stage horses as they dashed over the bridge at the mill race and bounded in triumph to a standstill before the stage office door. And at night when I am here alone, living it all over, there comes to me again the crunching whine of the old ferryboat as it squeaked its way across the rusty wire. Those", he said, completely lost in memory, "were the good old days."

He stopped. A solemn quietude fell over the room. It seems as good a place as any for the story to end. For memory is a strange circuitous path which winds through intricate labyrinths of one's past, much of which is sacred soil.

We should have liked to inquire further about the times when he used to drive one hundred and twenty-three miles to Chicago with oxen team and a load of wheat, or ask him to elucidate upon his wadin of sloughs, his purchasing of whiskey at twenty -five cents a gallon and to speak at length of the arrival of Jesse Scott who came from Ohio in a boat which contained all his goods and so many pairs of animals that it was christened "Noah's Ark".

But Old Settler was silent, lost in unsharing thought of yesteryear. He had forgotten that we were there. Quietly, we slipped away, leaving him with his dreams.

Old Settler, William T. Burr is seventy-eight years old. He lives the life of a hermit in his village of one hundred and sixteen souls where once more than twelve hundred people dwelt. According to eminent genealogists he is a distant cousin of Aaron Burr---eight times removed His father, James M. Burr, was a sea captain. Born in Boston, he first came to Illinois to visit a brother in Tazewell County. Impressed with the country, he abandoned his life on the sea and bought fifty acres of land in Hopkins Township. James Burr was the son of Martin and Eunice (Turner) Burr. He married Caroline Neal of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Como today is a quaint hamlet with empty New England houses which make the still, quiet streets more picturesque and provide a rendezvous where ageless ghosts of spirits long sped stalk stealthily, like elusive trains of half-captured thoughts. The only signs of life are found in the home activities of a few descendants who still dwell in the ancient domiciles of their forbears, but whose lives and interests center in the small Rock River city of Sterling.

And so this odd little New England village, transplanted so long ago to the Rock River Valley, is incongruous, in its placidity, with the fast-paced world which hirls by it, as it basks tranquilly in the light of day and sighs sleepily in the face of night.

There it lies! This suumbering phantom villiage, secure in recollections of a golden past, worried by no fears of a turbulent, uncertain future, and wholly unaware and uncaring when the winding road, like a gay Gypsy ribbon, loops the pearl-colored marshes and stretches by on its way to Moline, Davenport and points west.

It is quite unmindful that the River Rock, like a rippled mirror, bends toward a western horizon where dying, tawny suns dip China ward then pursue their journeys to the Mississippi and over a ripe, lush land, redolent of magnolia and honeysuckle, to where a rainbow-shaped gulf yawns ceaselessly under a smiling southern sky.

And, as in the beginning, so in the end, with Goldsmith to say---

"Here as I take my solitary rounds,
Amidst thy tangling weeds and ruined grounds;
And, many a year elapsed, return to view
Where once the cottage stood, the hawthorn grew;
Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain."

Submitted by Dixon Chapter, Dixon
Mrs. Willard Thompson, Chairman

History of Eldorado School District

Stephenson County, Illinois, 1857 --

Submitted by Elder William Brewster Chapter

D. A. R.

Freeport, Illinois.

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Registrar.

GENERAL INDEX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Sometime during the winter of 1907, Dr. Byers, of Monroe, Wisconsin, suggested having a Home Coming of all the teachers, pupils and members of the Block School, now known as Eldorado. This year, 1907, being the golden anniversary of his coming to the dstrict as a teacher, the suggestion met with approval, and on Saturday evening, April 27, 1907, a meeting was called at the Bolender House in Orangeville to take into consideration the propriety of holding such a meeting. F. C. Belknap was chosen president and C. A. Bolender, secretary. A large attendance of present and former members of the district was present and all were heartily in favor of holding a picnic to celebrate the event.

The Following officers were then elected:
President, Henry Swarts: Secretary, G. I. Cadwell; Treasurer, A. A. Swarts. An executive committee was selected, consisting of : F. C. Belknap, Chairman; C. A. Bolender, Henry Swarts and G. E. Cadwell. This executive committee was authorized to proceed with the necessary arrangements. The meeting then adjourned to meet May 11th to make further arrangements.

Orangeville, May 11th, 1907, meeting called pursuant to adjourment. President Henry Swarts in the chair, G. I. Cadwell, secretary. The executive committee reported that they had ~~met~~ met May 4th and decided to hold the picnic in G. T. Gift's grove on the tenth day of July, 1907. On motion this report was accepted and adopted. On motion, C. A. Cadwell of Freeport, was elected Historian. Rev. B. C. Holloway, of Dakota, to give the invocation, Cyrus Grove to deliver the address of wlcome, and S. R. Pollock of Rice Lake, Wis., the response. Meeting adjourned to meet at call of president.

G. I. Cadwell, Secy.

The executive committee held a number of meetings to complete the necessary arrangements, such as pringing, having cuts of the school house made, program, and all the minutia that require attention to bring such a project to a successful end.

G. I. Cadwell was insturcted to act as committee on music. On June 29th a reception committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. J. J. Moore, Mrs. G. D. Dorn, and Mrs. George Mohlford, John H. Bear, S. E. Bolender and Ira Wagner.

THE PROGRAM AS CARRIED OUT:

11 o'clock call to order by President.
Greeting Song.....Apollo Quartette
Invocation.....Rev. Holloway, Dakota, Ill.
Home Again Returning.....Apollo Quartette
Address of Welcome.Prof. Cyrus Grove, Freeport
Response.....S. R. Pollock, Rice Lake, Wis.
Over the Hills and Far Away...Apollo Quartette
Dinner

Golden Years are Passing By.....Apollo Quartette
Historical Review of the Distroct....C. A. Cadwell, Freeport
Music..... Apollo Quartette
Golden Anniversary Address.Dr. F. W. Byers, Wis.
Song, "The Story of a Tack!".....Apollo Quartette

Prof. Grove was in the best humor and said it was a great pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to all the old teachers and members of the district; he paid a beautiful tribute to Dr. Byers; he urged all to throw restraint aside and enter heartily into the spirit of the occasion.

S. R. Pollock of Rice Lake, thanked Mr. Grove for the hearty welcome and assured him we would gladly avail ourselves of his hospitality. He said a part of his father's farm was in the district on which he had done many day's hard work, and that he was more intimate with the Belknaps, Cadwells and Winchells, with whom he associated when a boy. He thought no woman could make so good cheese as Mother Belknap, and it was a great treat to get into her cellar and help himself to the many good things there; he also spoke of going to spelling schools at the Block, when sometimes it was impossible to spell the pupils down. He gave an amusing incident of his speaking "Address to a Mummy," when one of the girls thrust a pin into the Mummy. He said it had been his pleasure to teach the school one term, and it was one of his most pleasant recollections.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS
F. W. Byers, Monroe Wisconsin

My Friends and Graduates of Corn Stalk College:-
I feel honored in this selection of a golden anniversary speaker. This semi-centennial recalls scenes around which cluster ten thousand pleasing associations-among the many my own advent to this neighborhood, as well as the good county of Stpphenson in the great good State of Illinois. I came into your school district (1857) like the boy in the story book-poor, but honest.- Well, I'M poor yet, and claim to be honest, too. I am glad that I got here then, and more than glad to be with you today, to participate in this Home Coming and Picnic.

Dear old boys and girls, we made our friendships in and around the dear old school house while we were young and they have become more firmly cemented as age advances. And we, of the old Block Corn Stalk College-the now Eldorado, do well to meet in this celebration, this golden event of Eldorado-the golden.

"Gold, gold, gold, hard to hammer and hard to hold."

The Martyr-President Lincoln once said:-"Gold is good in its plcae, but true loyal patriotic men and women are better than gold."

A jolly professor jokingly told us in class-this truism. In this world there are but two kinds of capital,-one is gold, the other brass,-and if you know how to use the brass, it's a good substitute. Seriously, we all know men who have succeeded minus, gold, but they had brass, and they knew how tu use it. We can (without boasting) claim that our district school in results has never been surpassed if equalled anywhere. You have just listened to its history. It has produced teachers by the score, school officials, ministers, doctors, dentists, members of assembly in two states, and more than a quorum of Union Builders as well as a number one class of good citizens and not one scalawag. I could speak at length, but we hear the peals of thunder now and I come toa focus. God bless you all! And may it be said of you when you cross the river-they were the products of our free schools-life-worthy examples- and when they died little children cried in the streest.

HOME COMING A HAPPY EVENT
(From the Orangeville Courier.)

The Home Coming and Picnic in Gift's timber, north of Eldorado school house, on Wednesday was a great success, although the cloudy weather, and rain of the past week kept many away. The attendance was estimated at two thousand. It was eleven o'clock when the program began and it was carried out in full as printed in the Courier last week except that the history by Charles Cadwell, of Freeport, was read in the afternoon before Dr. Byers' address.

The address of welcome by Cyrus Grove and the response by S. R. Pollock were attentively listened to.

At noon the well filled baskets were brought out and a picnic dinner was served. After everything had been cleared away the meeting was called to order, and after the history by Mr. Cadwell, Dr. Byers gave the golden anniversary address. It was listened to with interest by all who could get within hearing distance. He was compelled to hurry through with his address as rain was approaching and at the close the audience made a rush for their rigs. In a short time rain began falling and many of the picnicers received a drenching before they reached home.

At the conclusion of Dr. Byers' address, he was presented with a cane made from lumber out of the old Corn Stalk College. The cane was an imitation of a cornstalk and was presented by president Swarts in the following well-chosen words: "Dr. Byers, in early life you undoubtedly went on "all fours." Since that time you have been going on "twos." But now the hand of time has put gray hairs on your head which remind us the time has come for you to go on "threes," and in behalf of our

Home Coming Association, as a token of respect and esteem for you as a teacher, as a doctor, as a soldier, and as a kind friend and neighbor, I present to you this "Home-made Cane," and which is also a relic from one of the logs of the Old Block School House, in workmanship the insignia of "Corn Stalk College." A memento of this occasion, the golden anniversary of your coming into this district fifty years ago." Dr. Byers responded in a few well-chosen words, thanking the committee for the gift, which he appreciated very much.

The Apollo Quartette that furnished music for the occasion is composed of Mrs. Wirsing, soprano, Mrs. Snyder, alto, G. W. Moyer, tenor, G. I. Cadwell, bass and leader, with Miss Minnie Swarts, organist. Their music, which was appropriate for the occasion, was highly appreciated and thoroughly enjoyed.

The members of the Orangeville Cornet Band were all from Eldorado; they brought their instruments, and although they had not practiced for a year they made good music.

PRESENT FROM A DISTANCE.

Among those here from a distance were the following:

Mrs. T. H. Rote, of Ladysmith, Wis.; Mrs. Ella Swarts, of McCausland, Iowa; Mrs. John Pink and Mrs. Jennie Pratt, of Aurora; Chas. Winchell, of Smith Center, Kans.; David Godfrey, of Philo, Ill.; Uriah Krape, Edgemont, S. Dak.; Dr. A. C. Schadel and wife, of Warren; Dr. Naramore, A. A. Krape and family, Mr. Harbaugh and family, W. Kaily and family, of Lena; Wm. Krape and family, Geo. Krape, Dr. Linda Hutchins and family, Rev. Thrall, Chas. Cadwell and wife and daughter; Fred. Fahr, Mrs. H. W. Bolender, Miss Helen Bolender, Mrs. Ida Bolender, of Freeprot; H. P. Fahr, of Elkhorn, Wis; Frank Fahr andwife, Wilson and Howard Etzler, of Winslow; Dr. Byers and family, Wm. Keister and family, Uriah Kiester, Mrs. Everett, S. P. Schadel and wife, D. S. Young and wife, Ira Gates and family; John Rockey and wife, Mrs. Hattie Thorp, Mrs. Jos. White and daughter, Mary and Sadie White, Dr. Wilson Bear and wife, of Monroe; S. R. Pollock, of Rice Lake, Wisl; Mrs. Hulks, of White Water, Wis.; Dr. Chas. Rockey and wife, of Oak Park, Ill.; Peter Gearhart and daughter, of Chicago; John Kiester, of Garden Prairie, Ill.; Eugene Liljequist, of Pontiac.

TEACHERS PRESENT

The following former teachers at Eldorado were present at the Home Coming:

Gen. F. W. Byers, M. D., Monroe, Wis.; Mary E. Belknap-Everett, Monroe, Wis.; Mary Wagner-Bolender, Freeport, Ill.; Henry Swartz, Orangeville; Andrew Swartz, Orangeville; C. A. Cadwell, Freeport, Ill.; Samuel Moyer, M. D., Monroe, Wis.; Susan Fisher-Shippey, Freeport, Ill.; S. R. Pollock, Rice Lake,

Wis.; John W. Kiester, Garden Prairie, Ill.; Emma Bolender-Bennehoff, Rock Grove, Ill.; Chas. A. Boldner, Orangeville; Geo. W. Moyer, Orangeville; Anna Fisher, R. R. 2, Orangeville; Cyrus Grove, Freeport, Ill.; M. G. Kirsing, Orangeville; Carrie A. Musser, Orangeville; Wison Hartman, R. R. 2, Orangeville; Eugene Liljuquist, Pontaic, Ill.; J. D. Lapp, Orangeville.

HOME COMING NOTES.

The canes found a ready sale.
The re-organized Orangeville band made excellent music.
The Apollo quartet rendered a number of choice musical numbers.
J. G. Bear is the oldest man living who attended the first term in the old Block School House; Henry Bolender comes next in line of age.

Historical Sketch of District No. 1
Township 29, Range 8

Prepared and Read at a Homecoming Celebration of the District in George Gift's Grove, July 10,1907.
by C. A. Cadwell

Historical Sketch of the District

We do not claim this history to be correct in all details, nor is it as complete as we would like it to be, but is as nearly so as the time, circumstances and opportunities have allowed. It has been no simple or easy task to prepare this from the fact that the early records of the district are very incomplete, so that we have had to depend largely on the memories of the older settlers for facts and dates

We have found it easier to remember facts that dates, and if we have offended any one, either by ommission or otherwise, let us assure you that it was unintentional and we earnestly beg your pardon. We are indebted to many for assistance they have given us, and especially to Mrs. Emma Baltzar for a copy of the Eldorado Gazette, of 1875.

District No. 1, Township 29 North, Range 8, East of the 4th Principal Meridan, is bounded on the North by Wisconsin State Line, East by Pleasant Hill, South by Buckeye township and on the West by the range line. It is composed of Sections 19,20,29,30,31 and 32. Except the southwest quarter of section 31, which was transferred to Orangeville.

Early Settlers

Seven decades ago, or prior to 1837, these lands were the feeding grounds for the buffalo, deer and other wild animals, and the hunting ground of the red men. That it was the feeding ground of the buffalo is evident from the paths leading from the prairies to the watering places, some of which are not yet entirely obliterated.

That it was the hunting ground of the Indians, is evident from the numerous arrow points and other relics that have been picked up.

In this year, 1837, Ezra B. Gillett came and claimed a large tract of land in sections 20 and 29. Joab Morton came the same yearand claimed a tract in sec. 31.

Isaac Kleckner came soon after and took claim in sections 19 and 30. A Mr. Daggett took a claim just east of Kleckner's, know known as the Bear farm, and a Mr. Loomis took a claim a little farther east, now known as the Swarts farm. A Mr. Kitchell cliamed the Wolf farm. A Mr. Hoffman claimed the Rockey farm. David C. Allerse claimed the Fisher or Knapp farm. About this time Levi Higgins a brother-in-law of Joab Morton, settled in sec. 30. In 1839 Alfred Cadwell claimed the N.E. quarter of sec. 31; he built a cabin and a blacksmith shop, but later sold his claim to Walter Belknap, moved to Oneco, and later to California

In this year 1839, B.P.Belknap claimed the S.E. quarter of of sec. 32, ~~but that~~ and G. S. Cadwell claimed the north west quarter of sec. 32, they did not move onto them until later. A Mr. Strader lived on the Gift farm, also a family of Fraines, and one Henry Starr lived on the Gillett claim, afterwards the home of E. C. Gillett.

In 1841 Michael Bolender bought part of the E. B. Gillett claim and settled, where he remained until his death. John Bear bought and moved onto the Daggett claim in the same year, and B. P. Belknap moved onto his claim in that year. In 1843 Ira Winchell settled on the northeast quarter of sec. 32. In 1844 Andrew Swarts settled on the Loomis cliam in sec. 30. G. S. Cadwell moved on his claim in sec. 32 that year. Wm. Krape came in ~~that year~~ 1846, moved on the D. C. Gillett claim; he built a house on this claim and the Gillett's remained some two years longer on the same place. Isaac Keister came to the district about 1841; he entered the S.E. quarter of the N.E.quarter, od sec. 29, in 1846. In 1847 the Sandoe's succeeded the Kitchells on the Wolf farm. Michael Gift bought the Strader claim and moved onto it in 1843. In 1855 a land office was opened at Dixon, whence the settlers had to go to get patents or titles to their lands. In 1850 Samuel L. Schadel came and bought an eighty in sec. 32, of a Mr. Zerby, who had claimed and entered it. His brother O.P. followed, coming the next year and buying the Wiggins place. The Woodrings came in 1855 and bought the Keister place. The Rockeys came in 1856 and acquired the Hoffman farm. The Confers and Emanuel Musser came in 1857 and bought the Kleckner farm.

Andrew Dinges came about 1855 and bought out Walter Belknap. This farm as transferred oftner that nay tract in the district. It was claimed by Alfred Cadwell in '39. Entered by Walter Belknap and transferred successively to Andrew Dinges, Wm. Krape, O.P.Schadel. John Lied, C.E.Evans, D.A.Schoch, Oscar Bolender, and James Rote.

In 1847 Joseph Baumgartner bought the Norton place.

Schools

About 1841 the settlers decided to have a log school house on David C. Gillett's claim. Afterwards thias claim was bought by Mr. Hoffman. The school house stood about a ~~mile~~ quarter of a mile south and the same distance east of the Rockey residence. E.B.Gillette taught the first term. He was succeeded in turn by Mr. Hudson, Hiram Lilly and a Mr. Jones. This school was patronized by what is now the northwestern part of Pleasant Hill. Those that attended this first school were: Addison, Judson, Melissa, Maria, Otis and Jane Wells, children of Phillip Wells; George, Paulina and Sopronia, children of Warner Wells; Cornelia, Caleb Wells' daughter; Loriston and Caleb Roberts, Levi and Matilda Youngs, Edwin and Mary Gillett, David Gillett's children; Cuyler, son of E. B. Gillett; Louis and Frank Bolender; John C. and D. L. Bear. Mr. Jones taught the last term in this school in 1846. During the summer of 1847 a Miss Hawley taught school in Mr. Bolender's cabin. During this year, 1847, it was decided to build a new school house. Ezra B. Gillett, Joseph Baumgartner and Michael

Bolender were elected directors for two years. To economize the cost, each freeholder furnished one course of four logs. Those that were handy with the broad axe hued them on two sides, Those that could not hue delivered them round.

Wm. Krape had charge of the building which was somewhat like a bran raising of later days. Michael Gift, Michael Bolender H.P.Belknap and John Bear Sr. were stationed one at each corner, to receive and notch the logs as they were skidded up by the others. After the walls were up, Mr. Krape completed the building which was 22x28 ft., two windows in each side and two in each end. Holes were bored in the walls, strong pins driven into them and hewn slabs placedd thereon which formed the desks. The seats were the same kind of slabs without backs. The ends that were sawed off from the logs were used to make the steps.

In this poorly furnished room, school was maintained summer and winter, for nine years. Cyrus Howe was the first teacher. He began his term on the 23rd. of December 1847, taught three months and closed on the 22nd. of March, 1848. The records do not show what salary he received. The names of the pupils that attended that school were: John G., D.L.?Mary, Willoughby, and Peter Bear; Caroline, Louis, Franklin, Henry, Harrison and Matilda Bolender; Samuel Swarts; Samuel and Amanda Hoffman; Edwin, John and Amelia; Gillett, Cuyler, Eri, and Mary Gillett; Emogene Belknap; Harriet and Frank Belknap, Annie and Adam Krape; Emma, George and Hiram Winchell; Noah and Joshua Baumgartner; Warren and Charles Wiggins,; Jessée, Joshiah, and Leah Sandoe, and John Kleckner.

At this time school was maintained by subscription. On the 5th of May, 1849,a meeting was called to vote for, or against, levying a tax to maintain school and it carried for a fifty cnnt tax.

On the 6th. of October, 1849, at a meeting called for that purpose. Solomon Kleckner, G.S.Cadwell and John Hoffman were elected directors for two years, but there is no record to show that this board was changed until 1855. In 1855 Michael Bolender, Michael Gift and Geo. S. Cadwell were elected directors for two years, but continued until 1859. In 1859 John M. Confer, Wm. Krape, and O.P.Schadel were elected. In 1860 the law was changed so that one director was elected annually to serve three years. J. M. Confer was elected for three years. In 1861 Emanual Musser succeeded O.P.Schadel, and in 1862 Franklin Bolender succeeded Mr. Krape. In 1856 the school was remodeled. It was sided with lumber, the walls were plastered, it was painted white, green blinds were hung at the windows, and the slab desks and benches were replaced with black walnut, two rows of three desks each, facing each other. This improvement cost one hundred and twenty t~~wenty~~ six dollars and twenty two cents. E.L.Bolender and John Keller did the work.

The teachers that taught in the Block are as follows:

Winter of 1847 and 1848, Cyrus Howe
Summer of 1838, Jane Weeks

Winter of 1848 and 1849, Geo. Hartsough
Summer of 1849, Wealthy Weeks
Winter of 1849 and 1850, Asa G. Hemmenway
Summer of 1850, Wealthy Weeks
Winter of 1850 and 1851, Asa. G. Hemmenway
Summer of 1851, Jane Weeks
Winter of 1851 and 1852, Asa G. Hemmenway
Summer of 1852, John Brenizer
Winter of 1852 and 1853, John Brenizer
Summer of 1853, Adelia Hurlbut
Winter of 1853 and 1854, Allen Hamm
Summer of 1854, Laurancy Weeks
Winter of 1854 and 1855, W. Walkey
Mr. Walkey married Emma Winchell, one of his pupils during this term.
Summer of 1855, Miss E.M.Warren
Winter of 1855 and 1856, Mr. Boots
Summer of 1856, Frances Gillett
Winter of 1856 and 1857, Jacob Cook
Summer of 1857, Emogene Belknap.
If she were living, this would als be the Golden anniversary of her teaching.
Winter of 1857 and 1858, F. W. Byers
Summer of 1858, Helen Cadwell
Winter of 1858 and 1859, F. W. Byers. I wonder if Billy Krape remembers how this teacher used to thrust himup the hole into the dark attic for his mischief. I wonder if this teacher remembers calling his older and larger brother up, and chastising him for using bad language on the playground.
Summer of 1859, Mary Belknap
Winter of 1859 and 1860, William Gillett

A very pathetic incident occurred during this term. Johnny, the nine year old son of O.P.Schadel was sick with the croup., On the 15th. of November, at noon, he sent word to the school that he wished to see all the pupils. We went to the house, he shook hands with each of us and bade us goodbye and died in the teacher's arms.

One Friday during the term of 1858 and '59, the school went to Clarno or Shueyville to visit the school. H.W.Sigworth, an intimate friend of our teacher was teaching at the place. Josuha Baumgartner took a load, he had a pair of large sorrel horses; Mr. Krape came with old Nell and Sal and took a load. Ostensibly he said he couldn't trust the boys to drive his fractious team. I think Mr. Belknap took a load. Eli Kline went in his new cutter and took a couple of the larger girls. This cutter at the present time would be somewhat like the boys used to say of Lewis Bolender's bobsled, "Not much for nice, but h--l for strong". There was rivalry between Mr. Krape and Mr. Baumgartner as to who should take the lead. I think Mr. Krape won out. The boys and girls enjoyed this more than the horses did.
Summer of 1860, Mary E. Cadwell
Winter of 1860 and 1861, F. W. Byers
Summer of 1861, Mary E. Cadwell
Winter of 1861 and 1862, Jos. K. Byers. He was employ- for four months; he began to teach on the 18th. of November, and taught one month, when his health failing, he

resigned, and his brother , F. W., completed the term.
Summer of 1862, L. Winnie Rishell
Winter of 1862 and 1863, Jeremiah Rocky. This term two of the most advanced pupils, young ladies wished to study alegra. The teacher was not very proficient in algebra so he purchased a key, which he used to keep in the loft, the same place that Mr. Byers used to thrust the bad boys. The key was found and turned over to the girls. I do not know what became of it. Perhaps Mrs. Mulcks can tell us.
Summer of 1863, L. Winnie Rishell
Winter of 1863 and 1864, H. W. Bolender
Summer of 1864, Mary Hudson. She was a determined teacher. She came from Freeport. One Friday evening after the close of school, she wished to go home and knowing no better way, she walked the entire distance.
Winter of 1864 and 1865, John G. Rishell. He was employed for four months but after teaching two months and twelve days, he resigned to go into the army, and Mary E. Cadwell finished the term. A little incident occurred during Mr. Rishell's term that will be remember by a great ammy of us. It was the custom for the pupils to expect a treat at Christmas time. It seems it was not Mr. Rishell's custom to treat the pupils that way; some of the older boys proposed to lock him out until he promised to shell out for a treat. So they asked him to play a game of ball wo which he consented, and as soon as he was outside, they rushed in and barred the door. This naturally made the teacher very indignant, and he promised them such a treat as they would not enjoy. One of the larger girls told who the guilty boys were and he did make it unpleasant for them. The boys determined not to be outwitted, so they chipped together and bought a treath that was distributed among all the pupils. A note was written to a large girl that told. If you wish to know what was in that note, ask our worthy President.
Summer of 1865. Louisa Sherbundy
Winter of 1865 and 1866, George Sherbundy was employed for four mohhhs and one half. His salary was to be according to the grade of shool he taught. Thirty dollars for a poor grade, thirty four for a medium grade, and thirty eight for a first grade. He must have taught a medium grade for he was paid 153 dollars for the term.
I wonder if F. C. Balknap remembers how in wrestling he spoiled the teacher's pants, and made it necessary for him to borrow a long coat for the afternoon.

Summer of 1866 was taught by Mary E. Cadwell
Winter of 1866 and 1867, J. C. Botts. This teacher used to keep a bottle of Lyon's Catharian for the Hair in his desk. One day the boys confiscated the bottle, appropaited the oil for their own pates, and replenished the bottle with an equal amount of molasses and water, and then smiled innocently to see him oil his hair.

The summer of 1867 Emma Neuman taught
The winter of 1867 and 1868, H. W. Bolender.
The summer of 1868, Mary E. Wagner. With this term we see the passing of the Block. It has outlived its usefulness

A larger and more modern building is needed to keep up with the times. We older boys and girls will never forget the Block. What good old times we use to have at spelling schools; were never afarid of being spelled down, if Wilson Etzler and Addie Cadwell were present. It was difficult to find a word between the covers of Sander's Speller that they could not spell correctly. For a number of winters J. H. Staver kept singing school every Saturday night. Many of the pupils became quite proficient in this branch. We used to enjoy the intermissions and many seemed to enjoy going home with some other fellows sister, but of course, I know nothing of this from experience. The singing school reminds me of the Dutchman who said, "Before I went to singing school, I could sing no better ~~that a hawk~~ as a hawk, now I can sing like a lightning gale." I wonder if A. A. Krape remembers how he felt when the lady took his arm as he walked home with her. It was a good thing for A. A., for no doubt if she had not, he would have remained a bachelor until this day.

All remember how the girls used to sing"Send Kindly Light Amid Circling Gloom", and "Lead Me on, The Night is Dark, And I am Far From Home, Oh! Lead Me On."

In the spring of 1860 and exhibition was held. Ira and Betsy Winchell sang and acted a duet, "The Farming Man Versus the ~~Gen~~ Gentleman". G. S. Cadwell sang "Butter and Cheese", he and the teacher, Wm. Gillett, played a duet on flutes. Another exhibition was held in the Block in the Spring of 1867, at the close of J. C. Potts' term; a window in the east was removed and a dressing room made in the cemetery.

The New School House

We find in the records, July 11,1867, pursuant to a notice given July 1, 1867, a meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the building of a new school house, and purchasing site for the same. Meeting was organized by electing E. C. Gillett, president, J. M. Confer, clerk. On the motion of G. S. Cadwell, it was resolved to proceed to build a new school house; yeas, 11; nays, none. On motion of G. S. Cadwell, it was resolved, "That the Board of Directors be authorized to pay Michael Bolender one hundred dollars for one half acre of land adjoining the present site, to be held by said district so long as used for school purposes. But whenever this said district shall cease to use the said half acre of land for school purposes, it shall revert back to the said Michael Bolender, his heirs or assignees forever; carried, yeas, 10, nays, 1. Meeting adjourned to meet July 27,1867.

July 27,1867, met pursuant to adjournment. E. C. Gillett resumed the chair, andG. S. Cadwell elected Secretary. On motion of B. P. Belknap, the report of the last meeting was read andamended so that the Board of Directors be aauthorized to levy a tax for the purpose of building a good school house; the estimated one half-to be levied in 1867, and the balance in 1868. On motion of B. P. Belknap, it was resolved that the size of the building should be 28x36 feet, 12 feet high. On motion meeting adjourned.

G.S.Cadwell, Secy.

In 1868 a contract was let to H. W. Bolender to build a new school house to be completed by the first of November, 1868.

The Board of Directors was composed of B. P. Bleknap, E. C. Gillett, and E. L. Bolender.

The Name

It couldnot with propriety, be called the Block School House any longer. To M.r. B. P. Belknap belongs the credit of selecting the name, "Eldorado". The literal translation is the "Golden Region". It was first applied to a region in South America, supposed to abound in fabulous wealth. In 1848 and later, California was called the Eldorado of the West, and since this district was formed about this time, he thought Eldorado an appropriate name.

The house was completed as per contract, and in the winter of 1868 and 1869, H. W. Bolender, the contractor an builder taught the first term of school therein. In the spring of 1869 at the close of Mr. Bolender's term of school, the Annual County Institute was hel in the school house. It lasted three days, and three sessions were held dailey. The patrons of the district furnished gratuitious board and lodging to the visiting members. The Institute was well attended andmuch interest was taken. A.A.Crary was County Superintendent.. At the close, an examination of applicants for teacher's certificates was held. Among those who took this examination were: The Misses Mary E. and Amelia Wagner, Fannie J. Shons; Benjamin Fahr and C. A. Cadwell.

The teachers that followed Mr. Bolender are as follows:

Summer of 1869, Fannie J. Shons
Winter of 1869 and 1870, C. W. Pollock
Summer of 1870, Grear Nagle
Winter of 1870 and 1871, C. W. Pollock

At the close of this term an exhibition was held. S.R. Pollock spoke, "An Adress to a Mummy", James Leamon was the mummy, he stood encased in a wooden box with eyes closed and hands crossed; when to the amusement of the audience and the embarrassment of S. R., and the agony of James, one of the girls slyly thrust a pin into him, he took it like a stoic and never winced.

Summer of 1871, Cyrus G. Branizer
Winter of 1871 and 1872, James Collier
Summer of 1872, James Collier
Winter of 1872 and 1873, James Collier
Summer of 1873, Addie E. Cadwell
Winter of 1873 and 1874, Henry Swarts
Summer of 1874, Newton Kramer
Winter of 1874 and 1875, Henry Swarts
Summer of 1875, Andrew Swarts
Winter of 1875 and 1876, Henry Swarts
Summer of 1876, Addie Cadwell
Winter of 1876 and 1877, C. A. Cadwell
Summer of 1877, Samuel Moyer

Winter of 1877 and 1878, Henry Swarts
Summer of 1878, Reuben Rossman
Winter of 1878 and 1879, Fred Nihart
Summer of 1879, Fred Nihart
Winter of 1879 and 1880, F. P. Fisher. Mr. Fisher was engaged for five months, but having little difficulty, he resigned, and the term was completed by C. A. Cadwell.
Summer of 1880, Etta Miner
Winter of 1880 and 1881, Etta Miner
Summer of 1881, Etta Miner
Winter of 1881 and 1882, W. H. Rote
Summer of 1882, W. J. Martin
Winter of 1882 and 1883, Etta A, Miner
Summer of 1883, Mary E. Bear
Winter of 1883 and 1884, Henry Swarts was engaged to teach the school, but on account of ill health, he resigned after teaching a few days, and W. E. Goddard completed the term.
Summer of 1884, Susan B. Fisher
Winter of 1884 and 1885, S. R. Pollock
Summer of 1885, Mary E. Bear
Winter of 1885 and 1886, John W. Keister
Summer of 1886, Emma M. Bolender
Winter of 1886 and 1887, Chas. A. Bolender
Summer of 1887, Chas. A. Bolender
Winter of 1887 and 1888, Kate Watson
Summer of 1888, Kate Watson
Winter of 1888 and 1889, Q.E.Keister
Summer of 1889 and Q.E.Keister
Winter of 1889 and 1890, Q.E.Keister
Summer of 1890, Ada A. Bear
Winter of 1890 and 1891, George Moyer
Summer of 1891, Anna Fisher
Winter of 1891 and 1892, Q. E. Keister
Summer of 1892, Cyrus Grove
Winter of 1892 and 1893, W. G. Wirsing
Summer of 1893, Anna M. Bolender
Winter of 1893 and 1894, Carrie A, Musser
Summer of 1894, Carrie A. Musser
Winter of 1894 and 1895, F. H. Shaffer
Summer of 1895, Carrie A. Musser
Winter of 1895 and 1896, H. E. Smith
Summer of 1896, H. E. Smith
Winter of 1896 and 1897, H.E.Smith
Summer of 1897, H.E.Smith
Winter of 1897 and 1898, M.M.Baumgartner
Summer of 1898, M.M.Baumgartner
Winter of 1898 and 1899 and for three years ccontinually, John R. Gift, to 1901
Winter of 1901 and 1902, Wilson Hartman
Spring of 1902, Wilson Hartman
Winter of 1902 and 1903, C.G.Wright
Summer of 1903, C.G.Wright
Spring of 1904, C.G.Wright
Winter of 1904 and 1905, Sadie Sheets
Spring of 1905, Sadie Sheets
Winter of 1905 and 1906 E.E.Liljequist
Spring 1906, E. E. Liljequist

Winter of 1906 and 1907, J. D. Lapp
Spring of 1907, J. D. Lapp

During the sixty years that the school has been maintained, the largest number enrolled at one term was 63, the lowest 12. The highest salary paid per month was fifty-five dollars, the lowest, twenty dollars.

Fires

On Sunday afternoon, in August 1854, Ezra B. Gillett's house caught on fire and burned to the ground.

In the spring of 1862, O.P.Schadel's house burned. It had been built the previous season. Mr. Schadel had no insurance, so a subscription was immediately circulated among the neighbors and enough subscribed to purchase material for a new house. Frmanklin Bolander kindly took the family in until they could rebuild.

Another fire occurred on this place in 1881, while F.C.Belknap lived there. The barn, granary, and hog house with all Mr. Belmnaps grain and hay burned.

Cemeteries

The first interment in the district was Mrs. Alfred Cadwell and daughter. They were buried in the grove on the Cadwell, now Holloway farm. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Belknap was buried on the same ground. This was on the early forties.

Later a cemetery was laid out on the corner of the Winchell far,.. Among those interred there are Mr. Jones, who taught the Hoffman school in 1846 and 1847; Wm. Beebe, a brother of Mrs. Belknap, also a son of Mrs. Belknap's Angeline Winchell, a Mr. Lauker, Mrs. David Gillett and son, and doubtless others, whose name we have not got.

In 1847 Michael Bolander donated ground adjoining the school house for a cemetery. In that year Mrs. Mary Holman was the first interred. She died June 25,1847. A Mr. Replokle was next, and now our dear friends and school mates lying in the silent yard are too numerous to mention in this.

The year 1859, 1860,1861 will be remembered as pigeon years. If these statements could not be corrobated by present witnesses I fear their veracity would be doubted by the younger people.

In these years the pigeons roosted and had their hatching grounds in the woods at the north end of the district. In the morning the roar of the birds could be heard for miles and sounded like the distant roar of a train, or a distant waterfall. When the birds left the roost in the morning and returned at night, they were so numerous as to darken the sky, so that it seemed as if a cloud obscured the sun. Sportsmen came long distances and camped to see and shoot them. Farmers shot them and entrapped them in nets, but

it did not seam to diminish their numbers.

The Civil War

When President Lincoln called for troops to suppress the rebellion, the following teachers, pupils and members responded: George W. Hartsough enlisted in Co. G. 93rd. regiment in 1862. He assisted in recruiting the company, and on the 13th of October 1862, he was commissioned First Lieut. He resigned Jan. 24,1863, disbbled. Asa G. Hemmenwat enlisted as Corp. in Co. F. , 92nd.Reg., Aug.13th, 1862.
F. W. Byers enlisted in 96th. Reg.,May,1,1863. May 15th. commsisioned Asst. Surgeon, and before the close of the War was made Brigade Surgeon. Mustered out July,1865. In 1882 he was appointed a Captain of the Wisconsin State Troops. Promoted to Major in 1885, and to Brigadier Gen. and Surgeon General in 1895, and placed on the retired list.

Joseph K. Byers enlisted in the 121st. Reg. Pa. Vol. Elected ist. Lt. and was in command of his company at the Battle of Fredicksburg, Dec. 1862. He was wounded in the arm and takeh prisoner and confined four and one half months in Libby prison. His arm was amputated at the shoulder joint. He was five times brevetted, and 1866 was assigned to the regular army, He died in 1878,a Major U.S.Army, retired.

John G. Rishell enlisted in Co. E. 46th Reg., Jan. 31,1865 Dischhrged May 27th. 1865.

Edwin R. Gillett enlisted in 46th. Reg. 1862. Was commisioned Quartermaster. Re-enlisted Oct.5th.1864. Mustered out with the regiment.

~~John Gillett enlisted in Co.,A.,15th Reg., Jan. 1,1861. Re-enlisted in Co.,E. 15th Reg.,Jan. 1,1864. Mustered out~~
John Gillett enlisted in Co., A.11th. Reg., July 30,1861. Mustered out July 14,1865.

Warren Armstrong enlisted in Co., A, 15th Reg., May 1861. Re-enlisted in Co., E. 15th Reg., Jan. 1,1864. Mustered out ~~Sept.14,1865.~~

Uriah Woodring enlisted in Co., A. 11th. Reg., July 30, 1861. Dischhrged May 17,1862, disabled. Re-enlisted in Co. A., 46th. Reg., Feb. 27,1864. Mustered out with the regiment at the close of the War.

John M. Woodring enlisted in Co., A. 46th. Reg., Sept. 10, 1861. Discharged Nov. 24,1862, disabled. Re-enlisted in same Co., Feb. 7,1865. Mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war.

H.W.Bolender enlisted in Co. A. 46th. Reg. Sept. 10,1861. Discharged Aug. 25,1862, disabled.

Hiram P. Winchell enlisted in Co. A. 46th. Reg. Sept. 10, 1861. Veternaed Dec. 7,1863. Mustered out Dec. 1865.

Adam C. Schadel enlisted in Co., A, 46th. Reg., Oct.30, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Samuel P. Schadel enlisted in Co. A. 46th Reg., Dec. 17, 1863. Mustered out with the regiment. Was Col. of 1st. Wis. Reg. during the Sapanish American War.

W.W.Krape enlisted in Co. A, 46th. Reg. Feb. 29,1864. Mustered out with the regiment. He can easily remember the date of his enlistment as the 29th of Feb. only comes once in four years.

John L. Swartz enlisted in Co. A. 46th. Reg. Oct. 30,1863 Mustered out with the regiment.

C. A. Belknap enlisted in Co. A. 46th. Reg. Jan. 24,1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

Horace Cadwell enlisted Jan. 24,1865, in Co. A. 46th Reg. Mustered out with the regiment.

Chas. Musser enlisted in Co. A. 46th. Reg. Jan. 31,1865. Mustered out with the regiment.

William Sandoe enlisted in Co. G. 93rd. Regiment, Aug. 15, 1862. Mustered out with the regiment Oct. 27,1864

William H. Collier enlisted in Co. G. 93rd. Reg. Aug.14, 1862. He was taken prisoner and died in Anderson-
~~Was taken prisoner and died in~~ ville prison where he died March 30,1864.

George M. Lattig enlisted in Co. G. 93rd. Reg. Aug.14,1862. Mustered out ~~on~~ Octh 30,1864. Mr. Lattig married Emogene Belknap and lived on the Belknap farm one or more years.

William Hartzell enlisted in Co. A., 46th. Reg. Dec. 31,1863. Mustered out in 1865.

Aaron Heise enlisted in Co. B. 26th. Reg., Feb. 22,1864. Mustered out with the regiment July 28,1865. He lived at Sam. L. Schadel's one year and attended school.

James Leamon enlisted in Co. I, 122 N.Y.Vol. Inf.,July 18,1862. Discharged at Washington D.C.June 23,1865.

Joel T. Cantrell enlisted in Co K., 46th. Reg. Sept. 10, 1861. Mustered out with the regiment. He lived at Cadwell's during 1856.

Henry Ballot enlisted in Co. A. 92nd. Reg., Oct.7,1864. Was transferred to 65th. Inft. Reg. He stayed at Cadwell's in 1857.

George Boyer enlisted in Co. D. 46th. Reg. Dec. 26,1863. Mustered out with the regiment.

Five of our teachers, that we know of, and twenty-two of our pupils and members, volunteered their services and their lives in our country.

It used to be the custom to vary the program on Friday afternoon and devote it to literary exercises. The school would be divivded into two sections which would alternate in providing entertainment. The boys had to declaim; the girls could declaim or read a selection either original or otherwise. To many of the pupils these exercises were a tract, while to others it was just the reverse.

I well remember Harry Bolender used to speak, "Speech of Sparticus to the Gladiators". Another of his favorites was "Socrates Snooks". J. S. Swarts used to speak, "Tell on the Alps." M. J. Bolender used to speak the "Lost Pantaloons". A. A. Krape spoke the "Young Orator". A.C.Schadel, "And they Fled to the Island of Hepsodam where the Lion Roareth and the Whangdoolde mourneth for its first born." W.W.Krape used to speak, "Sale of Old Bachelors", and the "Baron's Last Banquet". Horace Cadwell would speak the "Irish School Master", and later years, "Very Dark". Sam Schadel spoke, "The Smack in School." John Swarts spoke "Pyramus and Thisbe". Henry Swarts used to tell us "That's what the Ledger says?" and the Bachelor's Soliloquy." Wilson Etzler used to speak the, Foreigner's Lesson." Isaac Cadwell used to speak, "The Morning Was Dull, etc." Ed. Bolender spoke, "The Night Before Christmas." I do not remember of hearing Mr. Byers declaim. He used to proclaim sometimes to our sorrow. His great forte was singing and one of his favorites was "Nellie Gray"; one verse of which runs, "When the moon has climbed the mountain, etc."

Teachers' Obituaries

We have not been able to get obituaries of all the teachers that have left us.

George W. Hartsough was born in Seneca, N.Y., in 1821. He taught school in Union Co. Penn., from 1840 to 1844. In 1845 he married Miss Sheckler and came to Stephenson Co. Taught his last term in the Block in 1848 and '49, then bought a woolen mill near Oneco. In 1856 he sold out to Sam. Runkle and went into the mercantile business in Oneco; also kept the P.O. In 1862 sold out these interests to go into the army. His health failing he returned home in 1863, bought a woolen mill in LaFayette Co., Wis., which he operated six years, then sold out and moved to Cedarville, where he operated a woolen mill for many years. He was elected Justice of Peace in 1852, and served as such for many years. One of the first marriages he made was Solomon Kleckner to Eliza Ransom. He died in Warren, Ill., in 1906.

Emogene Belknap was born in New York State in 1838, came to Illinois with her mother in 1841, attended school at the Block until she was seventeen, then went to New York City and attended a Young Ladies' Seminary for one year; returned and began teaching, taught the Block in Summer of 1857. Married G.M.Lattig in November of 1859. She died in the village of Dakota, November 5th, 1869, and is buried at Orangeville. She left two daughter, Mildred, now deceased, and Mary, now Mrs. Saxby living in Kansas. A son died while her husband was in the Army.

L. Winnie Rishell was raised near Lena. Taught the Block the summer of 1862 and '63. Married Dr. Leonard Ordway in 1865 and moved to Waterloo, Iowa, where she died about a year later.

Louisa Sherbundy was a native of Pennsylvania and was born near Greensburg. She taught our school the summer of 1865. She died in 1895.

Fannie J. Shons was a native of Orange Co., N.Y. When young she moved with her parents to Indiana and later to Kentucky. In 1868 she came to Illinois. Taught the school at Eldorado, 1869, and died in 1871. She is buried in the Eldorado cemetery.

W.J.Martin was a native of Pennsylvania. He taught the school in 1882. In 1884 he married Helen Cadwell and they moved to Indiana. He was one of the Professors in the Vincennes University, when he died in 1886.

C.W.Pollock was born in 1846on his father's farm, part of which was in Sec. 32, but the residence was just south of the district in Buckeye. After completing his course at the district school, he took a classical course at Beloit College. He had a brilliant mind for which his body was not strong enough. He died in 1876.

W.E.Goddard was born at Lena, Ill., and was the son of Major Goddard. He taught our school in the winter of 1883 and '84, afterwards taught a high school near Chicago. He died suddenly in Chicago, Oct. 17th., 1903.

Miscellaneous

Mention is made elsewhere of one Henry Starr, that settled on Sec. 20. He had become heavily involved and could not meet his indebtedness and so became discouraged and concluded to end his life. He went down the ravine to where Jerry Fraine lived on the Stader Claim, stole his gun, and at ten o'clock that night he went into the timber, a quarter of a mile north of his home and shot himself.

In 1870 W.W.Walkey was paid thirty-five dollars for putting lightning rods on the school house.

In the same year J.G.Bear erected a platform in front of the school.

In 1870, J.K.Baumgartner asked to be transferred to the Orangeville district. This wish was not granted, but the tuition for his children was paid to the Orangeville school for a number of years, amount two dollars per term,

In 1876 a contract was let to Willoughby Bear to build a wood house to cost thirty-five dollars.

In the fal of 1873 was organized Excelsior Grange, No. 109, Patrons of Husbandry. Its object was the mental and financial improvement of its members. Its members were farmers and their families. They came fomm the adjoining districts. The initiations were quite amusing to those that had previously taken the degrees. The unsophisticated member was blind folded and required to ride the bucking goat through the brush, over the plowed fields and unsteady bridges. The final degree was followed with such a banquet such as only the ladies of Eldorado could prepare.

In 1882 S. P. Rote was paid $51.90 for drilling and puting pump into the well. Before that, water was carried from Frank Bolender's and O.P.Schadel's.

In 1882 the district was made defendant in a law suit with a Mr. McKibben for slating black board; Judge H. C. Hyde was retained for the defense.

In 1882 B. H. Bradshaw was paid five dollars for vaccinating the scholars at school.

In 1875 an incidant occurred on the Winchell farm. A fiftty foot well had gone dry. Josiah Collier had been employed to sink it to water. After working in it for a few days, he quit and left his tools in the well. To satisfy their curiosity Charlie Winchell and Willis Walkey descended into the well to investigate matters. In the meantime the well had accumulated damps or foul air, which soon overcome the boys. Fortunately they were soon discovered, and the neighbors hastily summoned. G.S.Winchell went into the well and got the boys into the bucket and they were drawn to the top, when he was overcome, two of the neighbors thenwent down and got Mr. Winchell in the bucket. He was taken out limp and apparently lifeless. The doctor arrived shortly after and all were revived.

Difference in Early Settlers

The early settlers of the district were composed of two classes or nationalities; the first class comeing from New York and the New England States, they were styled Yankees; the second class, or those that came a little later, came mostly from Pennsylvania and were styled Dutch. At first these two classes did not assimilate very well. It was very common for the Dutch pupils to associate together and carry on their conversation in their native language and the Yankees did likewise. They had the advantage of most of us, most of them could speak andunderstand the English, while to us their language was "Greek" or "Hog Latin", as we sometimes called it. However, this was all reconciled later for those Yankeee boys married the Dutch girls, and they made good wives, and I beleive some of the Dutch boys married Yankee girls, with the same felicitious results. For proof ask Dr. Byers.

Many changes have been made in the seven decades of our existence, none of the orginal old settlers remaining, the passing of Mrs. Belknap making the last. Many of the suc-

ceeding generations have lived and reared a family and gone to theri reward, and when our time comes to go, I hope they will lay us where we played some fifty years ago.

Our Pride

We are proud of our citizens; they are to be found in all honorable walks of life, scattered all over the U. S. and Canada, We have sent from among us, Members of the Legislature \\\\\\, Lawyers, Ministers, Superintendents of Schoools, Doctors, Teachers, and Artists. We are proud of Billy Krape, although he bears his honors modestly. We will keep him in the Legislature until we need him for something better.

Superintending the schools is a responsible business, teaching the children, molding their morals and characters that they may become useful citizens is a very responsible duty, more so than the ministers, who deal mostly with those whose habits have been formed. The whole county is indebted to us for A.A.Krape, who served nine years as County Superintendent.

And then there is P.O.Stiver, who served eight years in the saem responsible position. He is one of us. When he first came west, in 1879, he came and located in this district.

Then there is our present very efficient Superintendent who is serving his second term. We care not what his politics are, as was evident at the last election. We refer to Cyrus Grove.

Changes

Many changes have been made in the district since the days of these pioneers. Large,comfortable residences have taken the place of the log cabins. Large bank barns have taken the place of the straw covered sheds. Neat wire fences have taken the place of the stake andrridered worm fence with its strip of weed grown fence corners. The springs and streams that flowed through nearly all the ravines have failed. In there place large steel mind mills raise the water cool and fresh from the bowels of the earth.

Oneco used to be the nearest post office from whencethey got there mail as often as they had time to go for it. Now our mail is delivered, free of charge, daily at our gates, so that we get a Chicago paper the same morning it is printed and thus keep us postdd on the passing events.

The telephone is in almost all our houses, so that the women by taking down the receiver can listen to what her eighbors are saying. These arteries of communication are strung along nearly all our public highways.

In those days they usedto go to meetings in their lumber wagons, riding on a sheep skin seat board, the men dressed in hickory shirts and blue jeans or denim overalls. The women in their sunbonnets and calico dresses and gingham pantalets, and the children barefooted; later, the women wore hoopskirts and skatters, and were considered quit stylish at that time. Now we all have nice comfortable carriages, and would not think of going to church unless we had a new hat to show. Instead of dropping and covering corn by hand, we use the planter and check rower. The two and three horse cultivator has taken the place of the of the double shovel. Sickle and the cradle were succeeded by the Manny and McCormick reaper, and they by the self binder. The bycycle has become a common vehicle. I should like to see Henry Bolender or J. G. Bear ride one of them.

In those days the surplus products were carted to the mines at Galena or mostly to Chicago. It took a week to make the trip. Several farmers woyld go together, so as to help each other through the sloughs. It was thought a convenience when the railrodds were completed to Orleport and Monroe, so that we could get to market and back again the same day. No we havethe railroad within a couple of miles and if necessary can deliver a load of produce before breakfast or after supper. The automobile is fast coming into general use. There is no doubt that ere another decade it be considered a necessity instead of a luxury.

Biographies

Sara B. Gillett was born in Brooklyn N.Y., April 12,1808. In 1827, when twenty one years of age he came west and settled near Galena, Ill., and went to mining. He struck a number of good lands of lead and throw away thousands of pounds of blackjack which was then considered worthless. In 1831 he crossed the Mississippi and struck a rich mine about the present city of Dubuque.

In 1832 there was an epidemic of cholera in the mining regions. All those that first took the disease died. Mr. Gillette took the disease and was one of the first to recover. When able to ride he decided to go back home. He traded his rich mine for flour, sold the flour and bought a small pony and started back. This was at the timeof the Blackhawk War. He had little hopes of getting through, but determined to make the trial and succeeded. He took the botton out of his powder horn, put his money in and replaced the bottom and filled the horn with powder. Strung an old musket on the horn of his saddle and finally reached home.

In 1833 he married Sopronia Kimy , a native of Sandudky, Ohio, and 1834 moved to Stephenson county, Ill. He first stopped at Reitzell's, now Buena Vista, where he built a mill on Richland. He next built the mill at Bowertown, now Orangeville. He then moved on his brother-in-law's claim, Orlerns Daggett. In 1837 he built a bachh cabin on his claim in Sec.20, and moved onto it, thus being the first settler in the district. He soon after built a comfortable house south of the cabin , at the edge of the timber. One Sunday afternoon, in August in 1854, while the family was attending divine services, the

house and all its contents was destroyed by fire, the origin of the fire was supposed to be indendiary. Mr. Gillett had four children:-Cuyler, Eri C., Mary Confer and Jerusha Miller. In 1855 Cuyler, then a young man, died. He was breaking prairie sod for G. S. Cadwell. I have forgotten his drivers name. William Gillett, a brother of Mrs. Cadwell, was staying there that season. One evening Eri went over, the four boys were wrestling and jumping. Cuyler took a stick in both hands and tried to jump over it between his hands; he immediately complained of severe pain and sickness. He was taken home and died a few days after. Mr. Gillett took an active part in the affairs of the district. He taught the first term of school in the Hoffman school house. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Block. The first entry in the district ledger is in his hand writing. In 1867 he sold his farm and moved to Monroe, Wis. In 1870 he moved to Red Oak, Mo., where he died April 5, 1893. Mrs. Gillett died August 5, 1884. We are sorry that we are unable to present a portrait of this prominent couple.

David C. Gillett, a brother of E. B., came soon after and settled on the Fisher farm. He sold his claim to Samuel Fisher, who entered it in 1846. In 1848 he moved into Buckeye, on the banks of the Brush creek. While living there Mrs. Gillett and one son died. He married again and moved to Green County, Wis. Besides the son that died, there were Edwin, William and John, and two daughters, Mray and Amelia. Edwin married Matilda Youngs. They lived on the farm east of here fora number of years; them moved to Monroe, later to Tennessee and thence to Roswell, New Mexico, where he died in March, 1907. William and John moved to Iowa; Mary married Levi Youngs and they moved to Iowa. A son of the second marriage is living at Juda, Wis. Levi Wiggins was a native of New York; Mrs. Wiggins was a sister of Joab Morton. Another sister is Mrs. Pollock, living in Dakota. They were among the pioneers, but sold out in 1851 to O. P. Schadel and moved to Lafayette County, Wis. One of the boys, Warren, died at Kent in 1906. Joab Morton came from New York in 1837. He claimed the Baumgartner place. Sold out in 1846 and moved to JoDaviess County. Two of the boys live at Warren, Ill. Walter P. Belknap, a brother of B. P., came from Vernomt in the early 40s, bought the Alfred Cadwell claim, which he entered in 1846. He was a veterinarian and practiced in this and adjoining counties. He was a brother-in-law to James Vick, the noted seedsman and florist of Rochester, N. Y. Their childred were Harriet, Frank, Frederic, Francis, Laura, William and Clemor. About 1855 he sold his farm to Andrew Dinges and moved to Argyle, Wis. He afterwards sold out and moved to Wright Co., Iowa, near Clarion.

Andrew Dinges, who succeeded Walter Belknap, came from Pennsylvania. He lived here until about 1863,

then sold to Mr. Krape and moved to Wisconsin, near Monroe, where he died. When he left the district the family was Lydia, now Mrs. Hartzell, Willoughby, Florence, Cloyd and Sadie, now Mrs. Watson. Cloyd was killed by lightning. After her husband's death Mrs. Dinges moved to Clarno and lived there until her death in 1906.

John Bear, Sr., came from Schuylkill county, Pa, in 1841. He acquired the Daggett claim which he entered in 1848. He died in 1850. After his death Mrs. Bear, married Mr. Hopplestein and later Michael Coleman. She died in 1864.

The Bear family are J. C., D. L., and Willoughby in Orangeville; Mrs. Mary Shipton in Minnesota; Peter on the Gillett farm; P. O., Orangeville; Adelaide Miller, Freeport; Almeda Steinmetz, deceased; Lovenia Staver, Portland, Oregon; Louisa Kuhns, Cal., and Angeline Mogle, Freeport.

I have not been able to get a sketch of the Hoffman family, which took a prominent part in the early history. They were succeeded by the Browns, and they by Jacob Rockey.

HORSE RACES

There used to be a race track on the ridge road, through the farm now owned by C. A. Belknap. There the men used to gather for sport and bet their money on their favorite horse. One afternoon, in 1859, a race had been arranged between the "Gotson mare" and the cream colored horse of John Wells'. Mr. Gorson, confident of winning, was not willing to race for the amount at stake, and no one seemed willing toaccept his bet, until about sundown, when John Beebe, of Oneco, accepted the bet, and the Cream horse won.

THE FLAG

When freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her banner to the air
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She-mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With the streaking from the morning light.
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

In 1775, just after Washington had been elected commander, he wrote the following letter to Congress, "Please fix upon some particular color for a flag by which our vessels may know one another." A Committee was appointed, consisting of Benjamin

Franklin, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Harrison, who reported a flag of thirteen stripes. This flag was approved and was effective until 1777. At a session of the Continental Congress in 1777 we find, "Resolved, That the flag of the United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white and that the Union be thirteen white stars in a blue field to represent a new constellation." This resolution passed Congress June 14, 1777, one hundred and thirty years ago. A committee consisting of Geo. Washington, Robert Morris, and Col. George Ross, called on Mrs. Ross and asked her to produce the flag in cloth. She explained to them that a six pointed star would be difficult to cut, but that she could fold the cloth in such a way as to cut a five pointed star with one clip of the shears. To this the committee agreed and thus the design of the Union flag, with its starry additions, was evolved, and the beautiful Betsy Ross quickly fashioned it into the delightful form of "Old Glory."

In 1893 a law was enacted to provide for placing the United States flag on school houses. Early in the morning of the day in which this went into effect, W. W. Krape, then living in Freeport, secured a beautiful ten foot flag, hired a fast team, and hurried to Eldorado, where, with F. C. Belknap's assistance, they erected a staff and floated Old Glory, being the first district in the county, and doubtless in the state to comply with the law.

Flag of the true heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

OLD MEMORIES
(By permission.)

To General John C. Smith, Venerable chief.

By Gen. Fred W. Byers, Monroe, Wis.

Read at the Annual Reception of the Illinois Masonic Veteran Association Smith's Inn, October 29, 1902.

I've strolled around the village, John.
Down 'mong the Keystone hills,
A bright stream winding through them,
With a dam above the mills.
You mind the saw mill near the dam,
And the grist mill just bejond;
Still farther down the shingle mill
With flume and shady pond?
The swimmin' hole so nice and deep,
The springboard's diving throw,
Where we splashed about
When school was out,

You well recall the grist mill, John,
Its water wheel and noise-
For there we took the bags of grain
When we were barefoot boys.
We'd bide our turn and fish the while
Our grists were being ground,
When people patronized that mill
For twenty miles around;
Drove horses, mules and ox teams,
Whips, gad-gee, haw, and whoa!
With many a sack
On critter back,
Nigh sixty years ago.

You must recall the sawdust smell,
And the upright rasping saw,
The log that hitched along so slow,
Wet from the slippery draw;
How we wonder'd if the sawyer,
As the blade so busy flew,
Would stop its savage sawing
Ere it cut the "header" through.
The shingle mill was quiet like,
With buzz saw, "shave" and frow,
A sleek shaving hoss
And a clever old boss,
Some sixty years ago.

You know the school-house on the hill,
And the pranks we played in there
On measly, surly masters-
Seems now more cute than fair.
The whippings that we should have had
I since have often thought,
Outnumbered by the longest odds
The bastings that we got.
You can't forget the big steep hill,
Its sides all white with snow,
Down which to ride,
"Belly-bunt" we'd slide,
Nigh sixty years ago.

I'm smiling yet at ways we had
Of bending up a pin-
To fix the point all right, you know,
For chaps whose pants were thin..
You won't forget their war whoops, John,
Which made the children stare,
While we looked on as innocent
As any cherubs there.
But just as soon as school was out
WU knew we'd better show
How we could run,
And "jook" the fun,
Some sixty years ago.

We will recall those boyhood days
When youngsters knew no care,
To best the mumps and measles
Or a mother's cut of hair;
When boils were only trifles,
And a stone bruise on the heel
Filled other kids with envy

If "hurts" they did not feel,
We'd never whine for a toothache,
Nor bind up a busted toe,
We scaled big logs
To pelt bullfrogs,
Some sixty years ago.

You can't forget the pesky ram
That used to knock us down;
And keep us there till help arrived
Flat on the frozen ground.
You mind the striped hornet, too,
Whose business end was hot,
Like "yeller jacks" and bumble bees,
Which summer long we fought.
You often spoiled a bran new hat
Wild waving to and fro,
To save your knees
From stinging bees,
Near sixty years ago.

You'll not forget choke cherries, John.
That grew along the wall,
The puckering up they gave us
When we swallowed stones and all;
Green apples, too, we gobbled down,
Which oft wound up our frolic-
Yes, we remembered them for sure
When twisted up with colic.
What rav'nous appetites we had,
And never seemed to know
That cholera morbus
Was laying for us,
Some sixty years ago.

You mind the solemn doctor, John,
A-riding through the hills;
He cantered up on horseback
With saddle bags and pills.
He would cup you for a fever
And blister you for sprains,
Vomit, Bleed, and phusic folks
For other aches and pains.
The smells he carried with him
Filled us with mortal woe.
Drove away our pain
And set us up again,
Near sixty years ago.

Then there was Granny Toogood, John,
Well, She could "doctor" too-
With burdock leaves and sassafras,
She always pulled us through.
With catnip tea and thoroughwort,
Her composition sweat,
She often beat old Doctor Brown,
And "done it brown, you bet."
Her drug store was her garret,
Where, hanging in a row,
Were herbs for all.
Balky liver and gall,
Bout Sixty years ago.

I mind we went to singing school
And won't forget your fright,
When, elbow bent, you stammered out:
"May I see you home to-night?"
Oft from the district spelling match,
Or from some apple bee,
Down the long lane we'd loiter-
Two sisters, you and me.
Dear girls, with pink and lilac gowns,
Looked charming intheir calcico;
Each one a gem,
We dreamed of them,
Night sixty years ago.

When muttering thunder storms
Were gathering in the sky,
Boys tugging on the load of hay
To make all safe and dry;
How glad to reach the friendly barn,
While lightnings flashed aroun',
On hay, curled up, 'twas good to hear
The rain come pouring down.
No rest was half so peaceful,
All "petered out," you know,
As a hay-mow nap
Unbroke by thunder clap,
Some fifty years ago.

When autumn crops were gathered, John,
The woods of verdure shorn,
Then big barn floors were covered
With heaps of golden corn.
At husking bees red ears were trumps,
And finding them gave bliss,
For girls and boys, when husking corn,
Each red ear meant a kiss.
Then old Virginia reels and waltz,
Till we heard the roosters crow,
Or dance all night
Till broad daylight,
Some fifty years ago.

When fleecy snows fell early, John,
You surely must remember,
Though more than three score years and ten,
Our sleigh rides in December.
When bashful boys and lovely girls
In spite of forsts would go,
Quite snug and warm, defying storm,
Beneath the cozy buf-fa-lo.
How glorious were the moorlight rides
'Cross bridges slick with snow,
Where girls paid "toll,"
And smacks boys stole,
'Bout fifty years ago.

How oft the Penn-syl-va-nia hills
Re-echoed to the singing
Of lusty lads and lassies fair,
Who set the dells a-ringing

They never were afraid to sing,
And never once refused you,
But singing now-a-days, John,
Don't sound much like it used to.
There were no swell pianos then;
Salvation armies? No!
But right off soon
We'd "pitch the tune."
Some fifty years ago.

Ten couples then a sleigh load made,
Packed close to keep from freezin'-
Lor' bless the rosy, bright-eyed girls,
They didn't mind the squeezin'.
Your sweet-heart never would complain,
However much you'd crowd her;
Girls had more blood and iron then
But less of paint and powder.
Down past the Quaker meeting house,
Right wild the fun would grow,
With mirth and song
We'd spped along,
Some fifty years ago.

The girls who charmed us long ago
'Mid heavenly choirs now sing,
Their feet have trod "the shining shore"
Where grand hosannas ring.
Perhaps We're queer and "cranky" grown;
Our whims old fogy, too,
But somehow all the old ways seem
Much better than the new.
To sing as clear as once we did
We have no earthly show,
But still we'll praise
The good old days
Of fifty years ago.

Then when the cruel war broke out,
First call for volunteers,
To save the flag and Union
From southern chevaliers,
You mind the marching soldiers, John,
Blue uniforms they wore;
Next call for Father Abraham
For three hundred thousand more.
Then we marched off for Dixie,
To fight the daring foe,
God bless the brave
Who bled to save,
Some forty years ago.

I've visited the old home, John,
And climbed the same old hills;
I've watched the stream a-tumbling
Down by the same old mills.
But all were strangers there I met
When I returned that day;
No friend to bid me welcome,
So sorrowing turned away.

Through the churchyeard old, I went,
Where pines and willows grow,
There names I read
Of playmates dead
Some fifty years ago.

When special detail comes, dear John,
To cross the last pontoon,
Beyond the stream we'll be "at rest"-
"Taps" may be sounded soon.
"On Fame's eternal camping ground"
Is heard no warlike gun;
No reveille or call to arms,
The Vet'ran's rest is won,
The sword, the pen, the working tools,
You've handled well below,
Will go to rust,
Like frineds to dust,
Who died long, long ago.

FROM SUPERVISOR W. W. ETZLER.

The author of this book has kindly requested me to contribute something of interest to its pages. I am glad to respond, as I feel it my duty to express my gratitude to the people of Eldorado for kind treatment to an orphan boy.

I came into the district homesick, wanting to return to my native state, from shence I had come a year previous. I attended school one term in an adjoinign district where there was much quarreling among the scholars and a few fights nearly every day. I became soemwhat hardened to this, and when I came to the Block I was surprised that I was not initiated with a few fights, but far from it, every pupil seemed to welcome me, and gave me a part in their plays at intermissions, and seemed like brother and sister ti me. I owe very much to my schoolmates of the "Block" for their kindness and influence during my school days and to the teacher that took an interest in trying to teach me something, for I was not the brighte t of pupils. Whenever we find a great country school, we are sure to find good citizens. Coming into the district at ten, and remaining until twenty-two years of age, I became intimately acquainted with everyone; was always welcome in every home in the district. I shall never forget the many words of cheer and advice from the older people. In conclusion I must say, after having lived in a number of districts in the country, that I am thoroughly convinced and still believe, that the people of Elcorado, amond whom I spent my boyhood dyas, were the greatest and best in the great state of Illinois. All the foregoing with conviction, not flattery.

W. W. Etzler.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY POEM
Written for the Eldorado home coming and picnic

Gen. F. W. Byers

We hail the pupils of ling ago,
In this month of birds and flowers;
With greetings more felt than spoken,
For these early friends of ours.

Here tokens of love will be shown,
In thoughts that cannot be said.
With fervent prayers for the living,
And school-mates love for the dead.

Some sleep where the waves in motion,
Drive ripples from island to shore;
Where the winds of bleak prairies,
Distrub not by dash or by roar.

We'll call the roll of 'Fifty seven,
Not many may answer "Here!"
Far and wide, the absent are scatter'd,
While forms of our dead linger near.

Sons fought and died in the army,
By river, on lake, and on sea,
For Union- for flag and our country,
And the slave they helped to make free.

How feeble prove all our efforts,
While praises so freely are read;
Words ever so kind and earnest,
Reachnever the ears of our dead.

Here we to-day - are old and gray,
And long for that good time when -
In the realm of God's own goodness,
Men never need die for men.

No longer young - We'we frank to own,
That for golden gifts - we owe
To the lessons and rules we had -
In school at El-do-ra-do -

ELDORADO
Our Alma Mater! We love your Men, Woman, and Children.

We love your rocks and rills,
Your woods and templed hills,
Our hearts with rapture thrills
Like that of old.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL BOLENDER.

Michael Bolender and Catherine Becker Bolender, his wife, were from Union Co., Pennsylvania. They came to Illinois in 1840, stopped in Rock Grove a year and came to Longhollow in 1841. He purchased two eighties of the E. B. Gillett claim and in 1845 he entered them. He first built a log cabin on his claim

and in 1847 he built a comfortable dwelling which still stands on the place. He took an active part in all the affairs of the district. He generously donated a half acre of ground for school and cemetery purposes. In the summer of 1847 he donated the use of his cabin for a schoolroom. He was a member of the first school board elected in 1847 and served two years. They raised a large family and had a great deal of company, which they seemed to enjoy. They welcomed young and old to their hospitable home. We boys used to go there ostensibly to get our hair cut, as their boys were quite expert at it.

In 1875 he lost his sight, and was a great sufferer in his declining years, but was always cheerful. In 1878 Mrs. Bolender died. After that he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Fahr, until his death, which was in 1882. Their children are, Mrs. Caroline Rubendall, Ezra L., Franklin, Harrison W., Michael J., and Peter, deceased, Henry living in Orangeville; Mrs. Mary Marion, on a farm in Buckeye township; Anna L. Fahr, on a farm in the adjoining district, and Amelia Belknap, on the homestead.

ISAAC KLECKNER

Isaac Kleckner was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was married to Miss Kiester. They had two sons, Levi and Solomon. After the death of Mrs. Kleckner, he married a Mrs. Jones, a sister of his former wife, and there were two children from this union, John and Amelia. Mrs. Jones had a daughter, Lucy A., when she became Mrs. Kleckner. Mr. Kleckner's second wife died before he came to Illinois. He came west and settled in the district in 1839. He claimed a large tract in sections 19 and 30, which he improved and entered in 1845. In 1854 he was elected sheriff and served two years, after which he made his home with his sons and stepdaughters. He died at his son Levi's in Monroe. Levi was married to Salinda Wagner, and Solomon to Eliza Ransom. None of the family are living.

We are sorry that we are unable to present a portrait of Mr. Kleckner. His picture was sent to the engravers and they reported it too aged and dim to produce a plate.

IRA WINCHELL

Ira Winchell and Betsy Stevens, his wife, were from Erie Co., New York. They came west in 1840 and first settled north of Oneco. At the same time he took a claim in Section 32. In 1843 they moved onto this claim and imporved it. They lived here until 1879, when Mr. Winchell died. Mr. Winchell was a quiet, hardworker. Mrs. Winchell was more of a talker and enjoyed a social visit with her neighbors. I don't believe there was ever a woman that could make better

Biscuits or better mince pie than Mother Winchell.

She died in 1898. Their family were Susan West, deceased, Clarissa Hartly, deceased, Emma Walkey, in Kansas; George, Spokane, Wash.; Hiram, California, and Angeline, deceased.

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MR. AND MRS. BISSELL P. BELKMAP

Bissell P. Belkmap was a native of Vermont. He was born the day before Christman, 1811. In 1836 he married Miss Deborah Beebe, of Vermont, then moved to Alvany, New York, and went into the coal business. In 1838 he came to Oneco, Ill., and stopped with the Brewsters. He also claimed the S. E. quarter of Section 31 about this time, which he entered in 1845. In 1840 he taught the first school in Oneco township, this being in Anson Dinio's house in the village of Oneco. In the Spring of 1841, Mrs. Belkmap having arrived, they moved onto their claim in Section 31, where they lived the balance of his life, excepting a few years in Monroe, Wis. Their children are Mrs. Emogene Lattig, deceased; Mary E. Everett, Monroe, Wis.; Hannah J. Mulks, Whitewater, Wis.; Corwin A., and Florace C., in the district; Edwin C., in Kansas, and Lilly Feidt, deceased.

Mr. Belkmap was a great reader, a deep thinker and a good speaker, andas Rev. Knepper at one time remarked, "A man of giant intellect." He took a great deal of interest in all the affairs of the district and in the politics of his county. He died in 1888.

After his death Mrs. Belkmap made her home with her children until her death, which was in 1908.

MICHAEL GIFT

Michael Gift was born in Union Co., Pennsylvania, in 1816. He learned the blacksmith trade and came west in 1840. He stopped three years in Rock Grove township. In 1843 he married Miss Ann Kleckner and bought the Strader claim in Section 19, adjoining the State line. In 1845 he entered this claim; he cleared off a large portion of the timber and built a large house and barn. In 1877 he moved to Orangeville, where he died Feb. 12, 1894. Their children are William, in Western Iowa; Mary Bobb, in Orangeville, and George T., on the homestead.

Mrs. Gift died September 6, 1901.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE S. CADWELL

George S. Cadwell was born at Otisville, Orange Co., New York. In company with an older borther, Alfred Cadwell, and Z. N. Harding, he came west in the fall of 1839. From Detroit, Mich., they made the journey on foot, stopping at Chicago, then a small town, at Freeport, which he said at that time had thirty-nine

buildings, all told in it, and at Oneco. While here he made claim to the northwest quarter of Section 32. They them went to Galena and returned by way of Janesville to Milwaukee, where they took a boat and returned to New York. In 1841 he married Caroline Gillett, of Orange County, New York, and they moved west and located in Freeport, where he worked at the tailor trade a couple of years and then moved onto his claim in Section 32.

In the Spring of 1873 he leased his farm to his son Charles A., and moved into the village of Orangeville, where he died in August, 1874. Their children are Mary E. Bradshaw, deceased; Horace of Salem, Oregon; Chas. A., Freeport, Addie F. Pugh, Ottawa, Kansas; Emma L. Rote, Ladysmith, Wis.; George I. and Helen M. Barnds, Oraggeville, Ill.

Mr. Cadwell was a quiet, unassuming man, a great reader and deep student. His advice was often sought in public affairs, but he was too diffident to express himself publicly. He served longer on the school borard than any man in the district. Mrs. Cadwell died in 1877, just three years after the death of her husband.

ANDREW SWARTS, SR., SARAH STOVER SWARTS

Andrew Swarts, Sr., was born in Centre Co., was born in Centre Co., Pennsylvania, July 9th, 1815. He married Miss Sarah Stover and came to Illinois arriving in the Spring of 1844. He bought the Loomis claim in Section 19 which he entered a year later. Their family was Samuel, Jacob S., and Annie, deceased, Henry and Andrew A., of Orangeville. Samuel was a musician. He owned the first melodeon, organ and piano in the district, and, although he never took instruction, by study nad practice he became a good musician. Jacob S. was a bright young man; he had a college education. He taught school a number of years, he also taught vocal music, and played the violin. He died in 1874, in the beginning of his usefullness. Mr. Swarts, Sr., died January 22, 1888.

Sarah Stover Swarts was born in Center Co., Pennsylvania, August 31, 1917, and died at Eldorado, March 4, 1883.

JOSEPH BAUMGARTNER

Joseph Baubgartner was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born July 10th, 1800. He came to Illinois in 1846 and bought the Joab Morton claim, which he entered the same year. He was a very devout man and used to preach the gospel, I think only in German. He took a great deal of interest in school matters, was clerk of the first school board. In making contracts with teachers he was particular tospecify the instructions to be in the English language. He died June 5, 1880.

CATHERINE BAUMGARTNER

Wife of Rev. Jos. Baumgartner, was born June 10th, 1802, and died June 5, 1881, just a year after the death of her husband. They raised a large family, but most of them died while in the prime of life. One daughter, Mrs. S. E. Deal, of Orangeville, is the only one remaining.

WILLIAM KRAPE, SR.

William Krape, Senior, was a native of Centre Co., Pennsylvania, where he learned the carpenter trade and married Miss Catherine Dinger. In the Spring of 1846 he came West and settled on the David C. Gillett claim. Samuel H. Fisher purchased this claim from Mr. Gillett and in 1846 entered it. Mr. Krape never owned it but lived on it for many years and improved it, he built a good house and a large bank barn, the largest barn in the County. There was a hundred acres of heavy timber that belonged to the farm, and Mr. Krape felled the trees, mauled the rails and built miles of rail fence. Here he raised a large family, all of whom with one excetion, are living, homored and useful citizens. Their family are Anna, now Mrs. Mohlford, Orangeville; Adam A., Esq., Lena; Samuel, Portland; Dr. Wm. W., Freeport; Lizzie, now Mrs. Rev. Simmons, Rockton, Ill.; Uriah, Edgemont, S., Dak.; Dr. George Sl, and Dr. Linda Hutchins, Freeport, Ill. Mr. Krape was a very industrious and a very particular man. Whatever he did, he did well. In 1847 he built the Block school house. In 1863 he bought the northeast quarter of Section 31. In 1876 he sold this farm to O. P. Schadel and J. K. Baumgartner and moved to a comfortable home near the village of Orangeville, Where he spent his declining years. He died in 1885. After his death Mrs. Krape made her home with her children. She was a good woman, whom everyone that knew her loved. She died in 1892 and they are buried in the cemetery at Eldorado.

ADAM A. KRAPE

Adam A. Krape was born in Center Co., Pennsylvania, January 10, 1843. He came with his parents, William and Catherine Krape, to Illinois in the Spring of 1846. They settled on a farm in the district where Adam A. grew to manhood. He attended school at the Block, and completed his education at the Wisconsin State University, after which he followed teaching for fifteen years. He was a successful teacher, was principal of the Orangeville schools for a number of years. He taught his last term as principal of the Winslow schools. In 1877 he married Miss Lucy R. Wasser. She is a native of Ohio, but grew up in Center Co., Pennsylvania. After they were married they moved to Winslow and the following year, 1878, they moved to Lena and have since made this place their home. In 1877 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and

in 1881 he was re-elected and continued in office until 1886, serving one year by appointment. In 1882 Mr. Krape purchased a quarter section of landin Jo Daviess county. He never lived on this farm, but leased it. In 1887 he invested in a quarter section in Cottonwood Co., Minn. In the same year he purchased a quarter section in Kansas, took up a homestead in Jewell Co., Kansas, near the present city of Jewell. He lived on this claim six monthsand proved up and got a title for it. Mr. Krape is now Police Magistrate and Notary Public in the city of Lena, where he has the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. They have one daughter, Lucy Catherine, at home. It is a pleasure to meet this family, and to their friedns, which are legion, the latch string is always out.

W. P. NARAMORE

A sketch of this district would be incomplete without a short sketch of Dr. W. P. Naramore. He was born in Seneca Co., New Your, Dec. 19, 1824. When seven years of age he moved with his mother to Ohio . At eighteen he began the study of medicine, and a few years later graduated from the Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. In 1846 he came west and located in ~~Orangeville~~ the district. In May of 1848 he married Miss Lucy A. Jones, a stepdaughter of Isaac Kleckner and later located in Orangeville. For many years he was a welcome visitor among our sick. In 1852 he was elected a member of the legislature and re-elected in 1854. His wife died in 1858. They had two sons, Willard and John. In the fall of 1859 he married Mary Bowers. They have five children, Milton, practicing law in Chicago; Martha, at home; Susan, deceased; Lotta, deceased; and George, in North Dakota.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention at Springfield in 1861 and 1862. During the war of the rebellion, he attended free of charge, the families of those that enlisted from his township. In 1886 he sold his practice to Dr. Bradshaw andbought a large farm near Lena, which he operated in connection with he practice. He took a great deal of pride in horses and bought andsold a number of them. In 1895 he sold his farm and engaged in the banking business; he is still so engaged.

He is and always has been a useful citizen. He has alwyys taken an active part in church andpolitical work. No man has presided oftener at a county convention than Dr. Naramore, and he frequently occupys the pulpit. He has been president of the Stephenson Co. Old Settler's association almost From its organization. He retired from the practice of medicine some years ago and lives quietly with his daughter in the village of Lena, loved and honored by all. Mrs. Naramore died in 1895.

GEN. F. W. BYERS

F. W. Byers is a native of Pennsylvania. At twenty one years of age he came to Illinois and in the fall of 1857 he engaged to teach the Block school. Prior to this the school had not enjoyed an enviable re-

putation and the winter previous will long be remembered for the severe means of discipline employed by the teacher. Mr. Byers created a radical change in the school, he soon won the love of the pupils, and the respect of the parents. He enthused new life into the school and created ambition and a desire for knowledge in the minds of the pupils. Mr. Byers taught four winter terms in the Block, and although he maintained strict discipline, I do not think he struck a pupil. Mr. Byers studied medicine while teaching and in the Spring of 1863 he began the practice of medicine at Warren, Ill. May 1st, 1863, he enlisted in the 96th Illinois Infantry, and two weeks later was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the same. He was made a Brigade Surgeon before the close of the war. He served until July, 1865. After his return he married Miss Olive DeNaven of Clarno, Wisconsin, and located in Lena for the practice of medicine. He was successful in his practice and soon won the confidence and esteem of the good people of Lena. In 1878 Dr. Byers sold his practice in Lena and moved to Monroe Wis., where he soon became as popular as he had been at Lena. In 1880 he was appointed U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, which appointment he still retains. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, and served as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was elected Medical Director of the G. A. R. department of Wisconsin in 1885, and has been National delegate, also aide-de-camp on the staff of two commanders. He was one of Wisconsin's representatives selected to attend the funeral of General Grant in New York City in 1885. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Regiment Infantry, W. N. G., at its organization, and was made Major and Surgeon in 1885, and Surgeon General with the rank of Brigadier General January, 1895, and placed on the retired list as a Brigadier General in 1899. Gen. Byers is a general favorite, His speeches, songs and stories are in demand at campfires, reunions and picnics. Dr. Byers' hair is turning gray, and his step is not so elastic as it once was, but to us he is the same as ever. We are proud of the record he has made as a soldier. We are proud of the success he has attained as a Physician; we are proud of the distinction he has won in legislative halls, but we love him as our teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Byers have five living children, Norna, at home; Harry S., of San Francisco, Ca.,; Joseph R., of Minneapolis, Minn.; Grace, a teacher in public schools, Monroe, and Ben D., Duluth, Minn.

JOHN G. BEAR

John G. Bear, oldest son of John Bear, Senior, was born in Lehigh Co., Pennsylvania, Sept. 1, 1832, came to Illinois in 1841. Attended school at the Block three winters, then moved to Buckeye township and learned the carpenter trade. In 1855 he married Mariah Wittenmeyer. Their children are Ella, now Mrs. Swarts, of McCausland, Ia.; Ann and Emma, now

Mrs. Baltzar of Freeport, Ill.; Ada A., now Mrs. Fritz, of Elgin, Ill.; John Jr., and Irwin of Orangeville, Ill. In 1861, having acquired part of the homestead, he built a new house and barn and gave his attention to farming. A few years ago he built a comfortable residence in Orangeville where he now lives.

Mariah Wittenmeyer Bear was born in Snyder Co., Pennsylvania, Sept. 13, 1834, came west in 1846, married John C. Bear in 1855; died October 19, 1905.

WILLIAM GILLETT

William Gillett was born in Orange Co., N. Y., January 4, 1837. A few years later he moved with his parents to Genesee Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood. In the Spring of 1855 he came to Illinois and engaged in farming. In 1856 he entered the State University of Michigan as a Sophomore, from which he graduated in 1859. He immediately entered the law department at the same school and graduated from that in 1861. The winter of 1859 and 1860, while pursuing his studies at law, he taught the Block school. In the fall of 1865 he married Miss Celia Botsford of Ann Arbor, Mich., and located at East Saginaw, Mich., where he began the practice of law in which he was successful.

He was twice elected prosecuting attorney. He died on the 2nd of June, 1880, and is buried at Ann Arbor. His wife and son, Frederic, survive him and live at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Two daughters, Ernest and Nellie, deceased, are buried with him at Ann Arbor.

As a teacher, he was of the best. He understood human nature and could impart knowledge to the dullest of us. He took an interest in athletic sports and instructed the larger boys in square hold wrestling. He introduced the game of wicket to take the place of two-old cat and town ball.

EZRA L. BOLENDER

Ezra L. Bolender, the oldest son of Michael and Catherine Bolender, was born in Union Co., Pennsylvania, on the 24th of Sept., 1832, came to the district when nine years of age. He had no opportunity to attend school until he was fifteen, after that he attended a few winters at the Block. He learned the carpenter's trade and built many of the large bank barns in the northern part of the county. October, 8, 1857, he married Catherine Bockey. They purchased a part of the Gillett farm and made it their home. He erected a cider mill and made large quantities of cider. In 1890 he sold his farm and moved to the village of Orangeville where he died June 10th, 1893. After his death Mrs. Bolender lived with her daughter. She was born July 15, 1833 and died March 28, 1902. There are two children, Mahlon E., an artist living in Chicago, and Mary Parriott of Buena Vista, Ill.

URIAH KIESTER

Uriah Kiester was born in Union Co., Pennsylvania, Sept. 25, 1827. He is a son of Benjamin Kiester. His uncle, Isaac Kiester, came to the district in the early forties and claimed and entered what is known as the Woodring eighty. Benjamin and family came in the fall of 1848 and some time later bought the Isaac Kiester farm, where the family lived until 1855, when they sold to Daniel Woodring. On the 24th of February, 1855, Uriah Kiester married Mary E. Rockey and they moved onto a farm just east of the district known as the Shons farm. In the fall of 1867 he bought the Ezra B. Gillett farm and moved onto it the same fall. Their children are William F., a contractor and mason of Monroe, Wis.; John W. a Rural mail carrier of Garden Prairie, Ill., and Quincy E. of Trosky, Minn.; Della, now Mrs. Gates, of Winnebago, Minn., and Jennie Matter, deceased. Mr. Kiester has been one of the solid men of the district, quiet and unassuming, his word as good as his bond. In 1903 he sold his farm and retired from active work. He now makes his home with his son, Wm. F., in Monroe, Wis. Mrs. Kiester died in 1894.

ERI C. GILLETT

Eri C. Gillett was born on his father's claim in Section 20, on the 13th day of August, 1836. One of the first events of his life was when he was five or six years old he wished to go to school with his brother, Cuyler. He asked his mother each morning if he might go, but as the snow was deep with a hard crist and as he had neither shoes nor stockings to wear, she invariably said "no." One morning he determined to go without her consent. He slipped out of the house and hid himself and when his brother came along he went with him to school. The school house was on the Hoffman farm, about a mile from his father's. He stayed all day, and although it was very cold, he suffered very little from the exposure. A few years later while attending school, the teacher thought he deserved punishment. The teacher's mode of punishment was to strike the culprit a few severe blows on the palm of the hand with a heavy ruler. Eri was told to hold out his hand, as the ruler descended he quickly withdrew his hand and the teacher caught the blow on his knee. This naturally angered the teacher and he made a rush for Eri. They clinched and both went down, after scuffling a while on the floor, they sprang to their feel and eyed each other a few seconds, when the teacher ordered the bad boy to go to his seat, and he immediately obeyed. E. C. attended school at the Block until the winter of 1857. He then began teaching. Taught his first term at Pleasant Hill or the Red school house . In 1860 he married Eliza Miller and purchased the west part of his father's farm consisting of 148 acres that had been first claimed by Henry Starr, the greater portion of which was heavy timber, which he cut into cord wood and hauled to Freeport. In 1867 he moved to Monroe, Wis,, where in partnership

with his brother-in-law, J. M. Cinfer, they built a warehouse and engaged in the grain and live stock trade. In 1880they sold this business and on the 16th of November moved to Round Grove, Missouri. He did not stay long at this place but moved to Lockwood, Mo., and engaged in the lumber and produce trade. He subsequently moved to his present home at Carson, Washington, and engaged in raising fruit. He thinks there is no place in the world where fruit does as well as in the Valley of the Cascade range.

Mrs. Gillett died February 5th, 1904.

FRANKLIN BOLENDER

Franklin, the second son of Michael and Catherine Bolender, was born in Union Co., Pennsylvania, January 30th, 1834; came west with his parents when six years of age, and a year later settled with them in the district. He got all his schooling at the Block; was a pupil of the first school taught there. In 1858 he married Susan Rockey. A house and barn were built on the south eighty of his father's farm and they moved there and farmed this place until his death. In the Spring of 1876 he bought of O. P. Schadel the Levi Wiggins' eighty opposite the farm on which they lived. After the death of his father he purchased the farm he lived on.

In 1862 he was elected school director. In 1879 he was elected assessor of Oneco township and was re-elected the two succeeding years, thus serving three years as assessor. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and had the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors. He died Dec. 30, 1882, and is buried in the cemetery at Eldorado. The children are, William, deceased; Charles A.; Oscar, deceased; Edwin G, and Emma.

SUSAN ROCKEY BOLENDER

Susan Rockey Bolender was born in Union Co., Pennsylvania, November 23rd, 1837. Her parents were Jacob and Martha Rockey. They moved from Union Co., Pennsylvania, to Ohio and later to Illinois. They came to the district in 1856 and bought the Hoffman farm, where she became acquainted with Franklin Bolender and two years later married him. After her husband's death she continued to live on the farm with her children until the Spring of 1901, when she purchased a comfortable home in the village of Orangeville, where she now lives quietly with her daughter, Emma, and son, Chas. A.

JOSHUA K. BAUMGARTNER

Joshua K. Baumgartner was born in Pennsylvania in 1838. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1846 and settled on a farm east of Orangeville. He got all his schooling at the Block. He was a hard worker and close calculator and acquired over four hundred acres of land in Stephenson County.

He was associated with S. E. Deal in the mercantile business for a few years. On Movenber 25, 1860, he married Harriet Wohlford of Stephenson County. She died June 6th, 1866. They had one daughter, Sarah, deceased. Febraury 8th, 1868, he married Lucy Blough of Ohio. Their children are Ada, now Mrs. Lacy, of Freeport; Emma Wagner, deceased; M. M., of Freeport, Ill., and Mary, now Mrs. Moore, of Orangeville. Mr. Baumgartner took an active part in church work. He was superintendent of Eldorado Sunday School many years. He died in 1899, and Mrs. Baumgartner died in 1901. They are buried at Eldorado.

WILLOUGHBY BEAR

Willoughby Bear was born in Lehigh Co. Pennsylvania, March 20, 1838. When three years of age he came with his parents to Illinois and they bought and settle d on the Daggett claim in Section 19. He was a member of the first school taight by Mr. Howe, and attended school winters until he was of age. He learned the masontrade and most of the brick buildings in Orangeville show his handiwork. In 1871 and 1872, after the Chicago fire, he wnet there and had charge of a force of bricklayers. He purchased the old homestead and built a large barn and made other improvements on it. In 1862 he married Rebecca Hartman of Buckeye. Their children are Jane, now Mrs. Fahr, of Clinton, Ia.; Mary, deceased; Ida, now Mrs. Kiester, Monroe, Wis.; Bertha, now Mrs. Wohlford, Orangeville; Clayton on the homestead; Dr. Wilson, Monroe, Wisl; Loyd, attending college, and Art at home. Mrs. Bear died August, 1883, and in March, 1884, he married Rosetta Wolf. In 1905 he left the farm and moved to Orangeville, where he built a large house and they are enjoying the fruits of his labor.

WILLIAM W. KRAPE

William W. Krape was born in the district April 11, 1847. He attended school at the Block until he was sixteen, and then enlisted in Co. A, 46th Regiment. He was with his regiment until mustered out in Dec., 1865. In the Spring of 1866, he attended the High School at Freeport. He then entered the State University Of Wisconsin. While there he took an active part in all athletic exercises. There were several hundred students at the University, but there was not a man there that couldequal him in a jumping or wrestling match, or performing on the trapene. In the Winter of 1877 he began teaching. He followed teaching for a number of years and in the meantime began studying dentistry. In 1873 he began practicing dentistry at Polo. In 1878 he moved to Freeport and opened an office. He was very successful in his practice. He always took a great deal of interest in Secret Societies, belongs to the Odd fellows and is a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1889 he founded the Knights of the Globe and has been general manager of the Order ever since. He established the Globe Hospital, and opened the Globe Park. In 1908 he was elected to the legislature and is serving on many

important committees. In 1875 he married Miss Emma Carman, of Brookville. They have two children, Bessie, now Mrs. Carnahan, and William G., of the Freeport Standard.

CYRUS HOWE

Cyrus Howe was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 30th, 1833. He came west in 1846 and settled in Oneco township, he followed teaching andfarming. He taught the first school in the Block in the winter of 1847 and '48. October 13, 1850, he married Priscilla VanMatre. Their children are Joseph, Emery and Quincy of Winslow, and Turner of University Place, Nebraska. Willam and Darius died in infancy. Mr. Howe died June 31st, 1863, and is buried in Mount Pleasant cemetery. Mr. Howe and Mr. Gillett were the first two to vote the Abolition ticket, the voted it two years in succession; after that he always voted the republican tickey. Mrs. Howe is living with her son, Quincy, at Winslow, Ill.

E. S. WAGNER

E. S. Wagner was born in Northumberland Co., Pennsylvania, Feb. 14, 1833. When thirteen years of age he came with his parents to Illinois, and they settled on Section 33, in Oneco township. In 1858 he married Miss Mary C. Hassinger, a native of Pennsylvania, and he purchased a portion of his father's farm on which they lived for eight years. In 1863 he sold this farm to his father and purchased eighty acres in the district of Wm. Hoffman and became an active member in the district. A few years later he purchased the eighty adjoining him on the east. He was a careful and successful farmer, took a great deal of pride in his stock of which he had the best. He was clerk of the school board for many years, and no clerk kept the recofds of the districtin better shape than Mr. Wagner. He took a great deal of interest in the affairs of the school, was afrequent visitor to the school room. He was superintendent of the Sunday School for many years and very seldom missed a session. Mr. Wagner is an even tempered man, whom we have known as long as we can remember, and we never saw him in an ill humor. In 1889 he leased his farm to his oldest son and moved to Orangeville where they now live, enjoying the fruits of their labor. Their children are Ada M., at home with her parents; Willard A., on the farm; George S., and Ira J., in the banking business at Orangeville, and Samuel G., a traveling salesman of Freeport, Ill.

HENRY BOLENDER

Henry Bolender was born in Union Co., Pennsylvania, June 30, 1837, When three years old he came with his parents to Illinois and a year later to Longhollow. He attended school at the Block, was a pupil of the

first school taught by Cyrus Howe. In 1862 he married Margaret Confer and that year he leased his father's farm. In the Spring of 1863 he moved onto a farm in Jo Daviess county, where they lived three years. In 1866 they moved back to the district and bought the Kleckner farm in Section 19. They lived on this farm until 1884, when he quit farming and moved to Freeport and kept hotel at the Hoyman Hotel, for five years. In 1901 he built the present Bolender House. Mrs. Bolender justly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best cooks in the county and is frequently called to act as judge of the culinary department at the County Fair. Their children are Stewart D., a mason andcontractor, Orangeville; Willard and John, on the farms, and Mary DeHaven, deceased.

MRS. M. E. EVERETT

Mary E. Belknap was born on her father's farm in Section 31, Oct. 28, 1842. She attended school at the Block until she was seventeen and then began to teach. She taught the Block school during the summer of 1859. She then went East and spent a year or more among her relatives in New York. January 1st, 1863, she was married to Byron Everett, of Monroe, Wis., and has made that place her home ever since. She has one son, Harry, of Detroit, Michigan.

MRS. DR. M. E. BRADSHAW

Mary E. Cadwell was born in Freeport Feb. 28, 1842, came to the district in 1844. After completing her course at the Block, she attended the Freeport high school a year. Began teaching at eighteen and taught four terms in the Block. She was the first lady teacher to teach a winter term there. In the fall of 1865 she went to New York and spent that winter among relatives there. In 1868 she married Dr. Bradshaw and moved to Orangeville. Moved to Missouri in 1882, returned to Orangeville in 1887 and moved to Salem, Oregon, in 1890. They have two children Carrie P., and George T., both of Portland, Oregon. George T., is a postal clerk between Portland and San Francisco. She was a leader in church and philanthropic work. She died in 1897 and is buried at Salem, Oregon. Her husband, Dr. Bradshaw, died in 1901.

MRS. HANNAH J. BELKNAP-MULKS

Hannah J. Belknap was born in the district Dec. 23, 1845. She attended school at the Block until she graduated and then went to teaching. She taught her first term in an adjoining district. She afterwards went to Whitewater, Wisconsin, and taught a number of terms. While there she formed the acquaintance of D. S. Mulks, whom she married Jan. 23, 1867. The first years of her married life were spent on a farm, but later they moved to the city of Whitewater, where she now resides. They have two children, a son and a daughter, both of Riceville, Iowa.

HARRISON W. BOLENDER

No man was respected more or more identified with the district than Harrison W. Bolender. He was born in Union Co., Pennsylvania, in 1839. Came to the district when two years of age. He was a pupil of the first school taught by Cyrus Howe. He attended school at the Block and worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen. He then began work at the carpenter trade with his brother, E. L. He mastered the carpenter trade in all its details, and many fine buildings in different parts of the county remain as monuments of his skill and workmanship. In 1861 he entered the army; a year later, thrice wounded and health shattered, he returned. He attended the Wisconsin State University a year or more after which he began teaching. He taught winters and continued his carpenter work during the summer season until 1875. In 1875 he patented a windmill and went into the windmill business with Mr. Swarts. He quit the windmill business soon after and went into the creamery business at Orangeville with his brother-in-law, D. A. Schoch. He taught the last winter term in the Block (hus wife taught the last term) and after building it, he taught the first term in Eldorado. This was in the winter of 1868 and 1869.

In 1870 he married Miss Mary Wagner and they moved onto a farm east of Orangeville. In 1873 they moved to the village of Orangeville and lived there until 1896. In the fall of 1896 he was elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Stephenson County. He was re-elected to this office in 1900 but died on the 10th of November, a few days after his re-election. He took an active part in Masonic circles and assisted in organizing the Knights of the Globe.

Their children are Ann M., now Mrs. Dr. Hinds, of Berwyn, Ill.; Michael, deceased; Helen, at home in Freeport, with her mother, and Stephen, in California.

HORACE CADWELL

Horace Cadwell, oldest son of George and Caroline Cadwell, was born Nov. 15, 1844. He attended school at the Block. On Jan. 24th, 1865, he enlisted in Co. A, 46th Reg., and was with the regiment until it was mustered out. In the Winter of 1866 he attended the high school at Freeport, the following Fall and Winter he attended the Wisconsin State University. He taught a few terms and then went to farming. In 1878 he went to Kansas and bought a quarter section; a year later he sold this, purchased a team and drove from Kansas City to Leadville, Colorado. After staying about a year at Leadville he drove back to Kansas City, where he dsiposed of his team and started East, arriving in Michigan a few days before an uncle was thrown from a wagon and killed. He immediately took charge of his uncle's affairs, made his hay, harvested, threshed, and marketed his grain, made sale of his personal

property and then continued East, arriving soon after in New York City. He did not stay long in New Yor, but returned to Kansas City and began work at the carpenter trade. In 1885 he married Mrs. Bertha Miller. She was of German Birth, but raised in Scotland. In 1890 he moved to Salem, Ore., and continued his carpenter work. Mrs. Cadwell died Aug. 1st, 1904. They had no children. Since the death of his wife he has lived quietly by himself.

COL. SAMUEL P. SCHADEL

Samuel P. Schadel was born in Centre Co., Pennsylvania, Jan. 27, 1844. In the Fall of 1856 he moved West and made his home with his uncle, Samuel L. Schadel, in district No. 1. He attended school at the Block winters and did farm work summers until the Fall of 1863. On Dec. 17, 1863, he enlisted in Co. A, 46th Reg., and was with his regiment until mustered out in December, 1865. He then began work at the carpenter trade. Jan. 15th, 1867, he married Miss Emma C. Hassinger, of Rock Grove, and they moved to Monroe, Wis., in March of the same year. He continued to do carpenter work a few years and then engaged as clerk in the grocery store of J. Bolender. In 1882 he assisted in organizing the Monroe City Guards and was commissioned First Lieutenant, being assigned to the First Regiment Wis. National Guards as Co. H. On June 7, 1884, he was promoted and commissioned Captain. In 1886, during the strike at Milwaukee, the First Regiment was ordered to disperse the mob and maintain order. Co. H., being well drilled and under strict discipline, was assigned to street duty and this company under command of Captain Schadel soon cleared the streets of the distorbing mob, for which they received the thanks of Governor J. M. Rusk. In June, 1888, Captain Schadel was commissioned Major. Feb., 1891, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and Jan. 7, 1895, he was promoted and commissioned Colonel, and assigned to command of the First Reg. Wis. Nat. Guards and served in that until 1898.

When war was declared with Spain, President McKinley called for volunteers. The First Reg. offered their services and on May 14, 1898, the Reg. was mustered into the U. S. Vol. Service and ordered to Jacksonville, where they were assighed to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee commanding. During this service the 1st Reg. attained the distinction of being the best in discipline, drill and soldierly bearing, in the 7th army corps, and was complimented by Gen. Lee. The war being over the regiment was mustered out Oct. 29, 1898.

Colonel Schadel says he learned his forst lessons in loyalty and patriotism while attending school at the Old Block. Mr. and Mrs. Schadel have three children, Dr. Frank S., of Red Oak; Ial, May C., now Mrs. Dr. Bond, of Fairbury, Neb., and George C., a druggiest of Red Oak, Ia.

DR. A. C. SCHADEL

Adam C. Schadel was born in Centre Co., Pennsylvania, June 18, 1846. When 10 years of age he came to Illinois and made his home with his uncle, O. P. Schadel. He attended school winters at the Block until he was seventeen, and then went into the army. He enlisted in Co. A, 46th Reg., Oct. 30, 1863, and was with his company until mustered out in Dec., 1865. In the Spring of 1866 he attended High School at Freeport one term; he then went to Madison, Wis,. and entered the Freshman class. In the Winter of 1867 and 1868 he taught the Rock Grove Village School. He was a successful teacher. He nest became Principal of the Orangeville School; while there he began the study of dentistry and in the Spring of 1870 he began practicing dentistry in Warren, Ill. He was courteous and diligent and soon controlled the dental practice in that part of the country. He practiced dentistry in Warren for thirty-three years, and in the meantime he became associated with his brother-in-law in the banking business. In 1903 he quit practicing dentistry and became associated with the Knights of the Globe. He is now Vice-President and Adjuster of the Cosmopolitan Life Association. Although his hair is fast turning white, his three score years sit lightly on him and he is the same "jolly good fellow" he always was. On the 21st of Feb., in 1872, he married Miss Mary V. Clark, of Warren. Their children are Harriet, now Mrs. Bayne, of Warren, Robert L,. a law student, of Chicago, and Wm. C., engaged in a bank in Minneapolis, Minn. Their children deceased are Harry, Ralph Waldo, and Lucille.

HENRY SWARTS

Henry Swarts was Born in a log cabin in Longhollow, May 7, 1848. He attended school at the Block and Eldorado until he was of age. In 1867 he commenced as an apprentice at the carpenter trade. In 1869 he attended the Wisconsin University two terms. In the Winter of 1869 and 1870 he taught his initial term of school, the Sylvan School in Rock Grove. The years 1872 and '73 he spent at Normal in company with the Etzler brothers. He spent one season in South Dakota and invested in town lots in Elk Point, S. D. He afterwards bought a farm near Winslow, Ill. He tuaght winters andworkedat his trade of contractor and builder, summers, until 1884, having taught four terms in his home district. In 1884 he moved onto his father's farm andfollowed farming until 1895. He disposed ofhis farm at Winslow and after the death of his parents he acquired his father's farm which he now owns. and moved to the village of Orangeville, and again took up carpenter work, more as a recreation than a necessity. He has been a hard worker, and frugal with the proceeds and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor. On May 23, 1878, he married Miss Sarah Zettle. They have one daughter, Minnie, who has inherited her uncle's musical traits. Mrs. Swarts died Feb. 24, 1899. In 1895 rented his farm.

CORWIN A. BELKNAP

C. A. Belknap, the oldest son of B. P. Belknap, was born in Sec. 31, 1847. He attended school at the Block during the Winter terms until 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, 46th Reg., and was with his regiment until mustered out. He then followed farming. In 1890 he purchased the E. L. Bolender farm in Sec. 29, and since then has made this his home. In 1889 he married Miss Jennie Gross. They have three children, Fannie, Bissel and Simeon, all at home.

DR. JAMES M. COLLIER

Dr. J. M. Collier was born in Defiance, Ohio, but his early life was spent on his father's farm near there. He began teaching at sixteen, and worked his way through High School and Normal College by this means. During the years 1871, '72 and '73, he taught at Eldorado. He entered the Detroit Medical College in 1876 and graduated with the class of 1879. After serving one year as House Surgeon in the Marine Hospital, Detroit, he located at Plymouth, Mich., where he practiced his profession for eighteen years. Enjoyed an enviable practice and was the recognized leader of his profession. He is a member of his County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He has contributed to medical literature articles upon hygiene and diseases of children. He served eight years in the Common Council of Plymouth. He was health officer for 10 yrs. and was unanimously elected Mayor for two consecutive terms. Dr. Collier takes an active part in politics andbeing an easy and graceful speaker his voice is often heard in nominating speeches and in defense of purer elections. He is identified in many ways with the progress and advancement of his community. He is active in Masonic circles.

March 7, 1879, he married Miss Carrie E. Downs, of Defiance, Ohio. They have no children. In December, 1899, he purchased a home in Detroit, Mich., where he has since resided. His practice is limited to the families of a few personal friends, while he is actively interested in other pursuits, being Secretary of the Murdock Company, manufacturers of cement-sand brick machinery, and General Manager of the Mexican Republic Plantation Company, which owns five thousand acres of land at El Saltos, Mexico, that is being developed and planted to rubber.

Dr. Collier's present address is 54 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HORACE C. BELKNAP

Horace C. Belknap was born in Sec. 31, Nov. 15th, 1849. He attended school at the Block, and one term at Eldorado. He possessed a natural knack of beating the snare drum, and since boyhood has been associated as drummer with some band, either martial or cornet. In 1872 he married Amelia Bolender and they moved

onto his father's farm, which he conducted a number of years. He then went to work for the Orangeville Creamery Co., and was with that company for several years. In 1892 he acquired the Bolender homestead and has made that place his home ever since. Their children are Morris, a Railway Postal Clerk, at Freeport, Ill., Jessie, now Mrs. Schwitz, and Max, both living in the district. To Mr. Belknap belongs the credit of the Home Coming Picnic. He called the first meeting, at which he presided. He was chairman of the executive committee, and labored diligently to make the Hoem Coming a success. He has always been public spirited and generous, giving freely of his time and means to all worthy public enterprises.

CHARLES A. CADWELL

C. A. Cadwell was born near Orangeville, June 24, 1848. He attended school at the Block until 1867, when he entered the State University of Wisconsin. After spending a year there he began teaching winters, and farming summers. He was principal of the Orangeville schools during 1870 and 1871, also 1871 and 1872. After the death of his parents he acquired the homestead. In the Fall of 1883, he exchanged this for a farm near Winslow, Ill., and purchased a farm adjoining the village of Lena, Ill,. whence he moved Feb., 1884. In 1888, in partnership with his brother-in-law, J. F. Fahr, he went into the creamery business. They bought the Lena steam mill and cinverted it into a creamery. In 1892 he sold his farm and entered the railway mail service, and is now in that service. In the Fall of 1892, he moved to his present home in Freeport. September 24, 1871, he married Amanda Fahr, of Orangeville. They have three children, Mary E., now Mrs. Kailey, of Lena, and a pair of twins, Bennie and Bertha. Bennie was killed by lightning, July 12, 1889. Bertha is bookkeeper for a wholesale house in Chicago.

W. W. ETZLER

W. W. Etzler was born in Snyder Co., Pennsylvania, May 11, 1849. Came with his father's family to Illinois in 1859. He attended school at Oneco that Summer and in the following Winter he came to the district and attended school winters in the Block, and Eldorado, until twenty-one. He then went one term to the Western College, at Toledo, Iowa, and then went a year to Normal. After that he began teaching. In 1875 ~~[illegible]~~ he married Addie E. Bolender, of Buena Vista, and they bought and moved onto the Hummel farm, south of Orangeville. In 1884 he sold his farm and bought his present farm in Winslow township, and they have made this their home ever since. He was elected and servedas commissioner of highways for a number of years. In 1893 he was elected Assessor, and in 1896 he was elected Supervisor, and has been reelected continuously for eleven years. Mr. Etzler's children are Carrie

Ferguson, of Miller, Ia.; Mabel Ferguson, of the same place, and Franklin, at home. A short article elsewhere in this book will show the sentiment he bears for the district. Mr. Etzler died Feb. 23rd, 1908.

GEORGE T. GIFT

George T. Gift was born on the farm he now owns, May 16, 1854. He received all his schooling at the Block and Eldorado. Dr. F. W. Byers was his first teacher. Nov. 23, 1876 he married Lizzie Bloom and moved onto the farm his father entered in 1845, and has made this their home ever since. They have two children living in Orangeville, Wesley, and Vernie, now Mrs. Pickett, and two deceased, Therza and Harrison. Mr. Gift is a public spirited man. He generously donated the use of his grove to hold the Home Coming Picnic and rendered valuable assistance in making the successful arrangements for the same.

EDWIN C. BELKNAP

Edwin C., the youngest son of B. P. Belknap, was born in the district, Feb. 19, 1852. He attended school at the Block and Eldorado, and then attended a normal school at Whitewater, Wis. After this he taught for a number of terms and then began studying telegraphy, and soon after began operating at Monroe for the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co. From here he was transferred to Green Bay and promoted to train dispatcher. A few years later he resigned and went to Kansas City, where he accepted a position as train dispatcher for the Fort Scott, and later for the Kansas City Belt Line. In 1885 he moved back to Illinois and bought a farm in Sec. 31 in the district, which he farmed until 1899, when he moved back to Kansas and wnt to railroading again. He married Miss Annie McCoy. They have two children Bessie, now Mrs. Crenshaw, and Lawrence, at home. Mr. Belknap's address is Merriam, Kansas.

This position + accepted a position with the Canadian Pacific at the time it was being built. He was with the C.P. a couple of years + then resigned.

ANDREW A. SWARTS, JUNIOR

Andrew A. Swarts, the youngest son of Andrew and Sarah Swarts, was born in the district March 23, 1852. He took a full course at the Block, and then attended school at Normal one year. Taught one term at Eldorado and two terms at Red Oak, Ill. He worked one summer at the stone mason trade, and then began farming, at which he was successful. He has owned several farms, but disposed of them and invested in town property. He has traveled extensively; has recently returned from a trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Swarts never married, but lives quietly in his bachelor home in the village of Orangeville.

MRS. ADDIE F. PUGH

Addie F. Caldwell was born on the farm east of Orangeville, June 27, 1852. After finishing her

schooling at Eldorado she attended the High School at Monroe, Wis., and began teaching. She taught in different parts of the county, taught her home school two terms, and taught two terms in Michigan. She was called home from Michigan both terms by the sickness and death of a parent. In 1878 she marriied Rev. B.F. Pugh, pastor of the Lutheran Church, at Orangeville. In 1881 they moved to Rising City, Nebraska. They were at Rising City a number of years, and then sold out and moved to Tekamuh, Neb., and thence to Wellington, Kans. In 1898 they spent a portion of the summer visiting friends in Stephenson county, and in the Fall of that year located at Ottawa, Knas., their present address. Their children are, Claud, Nellie, Earl, Faith and Mary Hope, and an infant, deceased.

MRS. SUSAN B. SHIPPY

Susan B. Fisher was born in Rock Grove, August 3, 1850. She graduated from the district school and then took a course at the Teachers' Training School at Oregon, Ill. She began teaching in 1870 and continued it for eighteen years. She taught the Eldorado school in 1884. In 1888 she entered into a life partnership with Geo. W. Shippy, a jolly bachelor of McConnell, in which, for certain considerations, she agreed to assume his name and make him her only pupil for the rest of her life. They moved onto a farm near McConnell, where she took an active part in the affairs of her district. She was elected a member of the school board and for two years served as clerk. She organized the Domestic Science, an branch of the Women's Cluf, and later she perfected the county organization of the same, which is affiliated with the Farmers' Institute. She has contributed largely to the literature of the county, and articles from her pen are eagerly sought by the editors, and read with interest by the subscribers of the county papers. They have two sons, Clare and Earl, and to give them better educational facilities, they moved to Freeport in 1903.

GEORGE ISAAC CADWELL

G. Isaac Cadwell was born on his father's farm east of Orangeville, March 9, 1858. He worked on the homestead and attended school at Eldorado andat Orangeville until 1877. The Summer of 1877, he spent in Michigan with an uncle, and was called home by the sickness and death of his mother. That Winter he attended the Orangeville school and the next Fall, 1878, he entered the Lutheran College at Carthage, Ill. The Spring of 1879, he taught his first term at Champion Hill. In the Fall of 1879 he returned to Carthage and spent another year in college. After that he spent most of his time teaching until the Spring of 1883, when he accepted a position in the Schock & Bolender creamery at Orangeville. In the Fall of 1883 he married Miss Agnes Folgate, of Buckeye township and continued in the creamery

business. During 1889, he operated a creamery at Rock City, Ill., and in the following Spring he took "Horace Greeley's" advice and on the first of April, 1890, he landed in Salem, Oregon. They remained in Oregon three years and during that time he taught three terms of school there. In April, 1893, he returned to Illinois andaccepted the position as General Manager of the "The Farmers Mutual Benefit Association," more frequently called "The Bolenders Creamery." He remained with this Company eight years, and then resigned and moved to Orangeville. On the first of Sept., 1903, he entered Uncle Sam's employ as a Rural Letter Carrier, and is still in the service. He has made music a study, is leader of the Apollo Quartet, which sang at the Home Coming. In 1881, he organized the Orangeville Cornet Band and served as leader and director for more than twenty years. The original members of this band were all from Eldorado. He was elected Secretary of the Home Coming Association and much of the success of the occasion is due to his efforts. Mr. Cadwells children are, Carrie, Josie and Jay L. Miss Carrie spent several years in Oregon, but returned in the Fall of 1906, and is now engaged in the millinery business at Orangeville.

DR. M. M. BAUMGARTNER

Dr. Moses Milton Baumgartner was born on his father's farm in 1874. He is a son of J. K. Baumgartner. After completing a course at Eldorado, he took a five year's course at Toledo, Iowa. He then taught at Eldorado a year beginning in the Fall of 1897. In the Fall of 1899 he entered the Rush Medical College, from which he graduated three years later. He took a special course in Ophthalmics, in the International School of Optics at Chicago. He first located in Orangeville for practice, and later moved to Freeport, where he now has a large practice. He has considerable musical ability and his voice is often heard in church choirs and social gatherings. He has been appointed deputy coroner of Stephenson Co. He is president of the Stephenson County Medical Assoication. He is one of the promoters of the American Stars of Equity andholds an important office in the Order. In 1900 he married Miss Lucy Smith, of Toledo, Ia. They have one daughter, Rachel.

ABSALOM FAHR AND WIFE

Absalom Fahr was born in Centre Co., Pa., March 16, 1848. Came to Illinois in 1856. They first settled in Rock Grove and came to the district in the Spring of 1868. Attended school at the Block two winters, He learned the carpenter trade and followed that business for a number of years. In Dec. 1874, he married Miss Anna Bolender and moved to the Bolender homestead. In the Spring of 1894 he bought the Yarger farm in the adjoining district and for the past twenty-three years they have made this farm their home.

Mrs. Anna L. Bolender-Fahr, wife of Absalom Fahr, was born in the district March, 26, 1847. Here she grew to womanhood and cared for her parents through their sickness. They were a great care to her, especially her father who was blind during the last seven years of his life, and during the last year, was helpless. Their children are, Ida Bitterly, Freeport; Michael, on the farm, and Benjamin, deceased.

MARY BEAR

Mary Bear was born in Longhollow, Nov. 17, 1863. Her parents were Willoughby and Rebecca Bear. She attended school at Eldorado until she was eighteen, and then went to the U. B. College, at Toledo, Iowa, two years. She then taught seven terms in succession, the first two in Iowa, the next two at Eldorado. Wishing to better prepare herself for teaching, she begana teacher's course at the State Normal School, at Normal Ill. After two terms of work there, she became afflicted with the disease that caused her death. During her sickness she was a great sufferer, but bore her suffering with christian fortitude. She died May 18, 1889, young in years but old in mental attainment.s

G. W. MOYER

George W. Moyer was born in Oneco township in 1863. He is a son of P. C., and Amanda Gross Moyer. His father, P. C. Moyer, was a music teacher and George naturally inherited his father's musical talents. He got his education in the public schools; chose teaching for his profession. On June 12, 1890, he married Miss Effie Bennehoff of Rock Grove, and the following winter he taught the Eldorado school. Their children are Lowell, Mattie and Blanche. Mr. Moyer is a member of the Apollo quartette that furnished music for the Home Coming picnic. He is now engaged in the second year as principal of the Orangeville schools.

CYRUS GROVE

Cyrus Grove was born at Spring Mills, Center Co., Pa., in 1867. After completing the course in the public schools, he prepared himself for teaching by attending the following schools: Academy, Normal School and University. Mr. Grove taught in the public schools of Pennsylvania for a number of years, closing work there as principal of the Madisonburg school. He came to Illinois in 1900 and continued his chosen profession, teaching successively at Mill Grove, Mount Pleasant, Eldorado and Orangeville. He taught at Eldorado the Summer of 1892, and in the Fall of 1892 was elected Principal of the Orangeville schools, which position he held for ten years. In the Fall of 1902 he was elected to the office of County Superintendant of Schools. Notwithstanding the fact he affiliates with the minority party, he was reelected in 1906 with a large majority.

CHARLES A. BOLENDER

Chas. A. Boldneder, son of Franklin and Susan Bolender, was born Oct. 22, 1860, some forty rods south of the "Old Block." He attended school in the Block and well remembers when it was abandoned and the present Eldorado was built, in which he spent the most of his public school days. As a farmer's son he assisted in farm work, but had a desire to teach. He attended College one year at Leander Clark College, at Toledo, Iowa. The following Winter and Spring he taught at Eldorado; this was in 1886 and 1887. He then taught at Belleview three years. While teaching at Belleview he became acquainted with, and married Adda L. Matter, and they began farming in the Spring of 1891. He followed farming 12 years and was then obliged by the death of Mrs. Bolender to sell out and quit house keeping. Mrs. Boldnder died July 5, 1901, and since then Mr. Boldneder has made his home with his mother and sister in the village of Orangeville. He occupies his time teaching and doing carpenter work.

JOHN W. KIESTER

John W. Kiester wasborn Sept. 6, 1860. In the Fall of 1867 he moved with his parents to the district and the following Winter he attended school in the famous Old Block. In the Summerof 1868, the new school house was built and it was watched with interest andamusement by the pupils. With a pang of sorrow they saw the Old Block closed and with much pride and joy the New Eldrado opened. For the next thirteen years he attended Eldorado during the winters and assisted in the farm work during the summers. The new school house was none too large to accommodate the large number during the Winter terms, and in a short time Eldorado maintained the reputation of being one of the best schools in the county. In 1883 he went to Carthage College, where he remained two school years. He then began teaching, taught four terms, one of them being his home school, Eldorado. He next attended a Normal School at Oregon, Ill., for several months, then taught three years, after which he attended the Wisconsin State University a year. In 1889 he accepted the position of Principal of the Garden Prairie schools, which he held continuously for nine years. He then taught a year at Poplar Grove, Ill., making a total of fifteen years service as a teacher.

In 1890 he was married to Nellie May Nichols, an assistant teacher in the Garden Prairie schoos, since when they have made this place their home. They have five chhlfen, Glenn E., Alta May, Harold H., Stanley H., and Merle. In 1901, Mr. Kiester entered the R. F. D. service, and at present is doing duty for Uncle Sam, a contented and happy man.

MRS. ADA A. FRITZ

Ada A. Bear was born Sept. 28, 1871; attended school

at Eldorado, and attended the Freeport Business College. Taught the Eldorado and other schools in this county. In 1893 she married George Fritz and moved to Belvidere, Ill. They afterward moved to Elgn, Ill, where they now live.

DR. ANNA M. HINDS

Anna M. Hinds was born on a farm east of Orangeville in 1871. Her parents are Harrison W. and Mary E. Bolender. She attended the Orangeville school, and then took a course at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. She made music a special study and became proficient in that branch. After completing her course at Knox College she began teaching. During the summer of 1893 she taught the Eldorado school. After that she taught in the Freeport schools for a number of years. In 1898 she married Joseph B. Hinds of Lena, Ill., and they moved to Galesburg, Ill. A few years later they moved to Berwyn near Chicago, and she began the study of medicine in Rush Medical College. After graduating from Rush College she began practicing at Berwyn, where she now has a lucrative practice. They have one son, Frederic.

MRS. REV. F. W. STUMP

Etta A. Miner came to the district from Monroe, in 1880. She taught the school a number of terms and won the esteem of all. She next took charge of the Orangeville schools and while there married Rev. F. W. Stump. They now live near Redfield, South Dakota.

REV. BARTON C. HOLLOWAY

Barton C. Holloway was born on a farm near Orangeville in 1874. When ten years of age his parents moved to Eldorado, where he received the most of his public school education. He went to school one year at Orangeville, and one year at Beloit, Wis. He then entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and took a six year's Theological course. His first regular appointment was at Adeline and German Valley. He served that charge three years and was then transferred to Dakota, which charge he is now filling.

On June 17, 1903, he married Miss Maud Schoch of Orangeville. He is an earnest worker, a deep thinker and a ready speaker. He is a very pleasant man to meet, and no doubt will accomplish a great deal of good.

DR. WILSON G. BEAR

Wilson Grant Bear was born at Eldorado in 1873. He attended the school at Eldorado until 1895, when he entered Western College at Toledo, Iowa. In 1900 he completed a five year course at Western, and then spent a year at Iowa State University, sit-

uated at Iowa City, Iowa, after which he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he recieved the degree of M. D. in 1903. After receiving his medical degree and diploma he married Miss Maud Ebersole, of Toledo, Iowa, and in June of the same year, he located at Monroe, Wisl, for the practice of his chosen profession. He has been successful and now has a large practice. They have one son, Nathan.

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OF
HISTORY OF WEST POINT TOWNSHIP

The following names of persons and places appear in this history:

Submitted by Elder Wm Brewster Chapter D.A.R. Freeport
Mrs. J. H. Rogers, registrar.

K

Keeley, Dick
Kellogg, Oliver W.
Kent Township
Kirker
Kosuth, Gen.

L

Lawrence Bros.
Leamon, Earl
Lena Creamery
Lena Foundry
Lena Hotel
Lena Steam Mills
Lena Weekly Star
Lincoln, A.
Logan, Jno. A.
Louisa, Illinois
Louisa School

M

Macomber, Phoebe
Martintown, Wisconsin
McClellan, Gen.
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McWathron, Mrs. L. P.
McWathron, S. H.
Montague Bridge
Montague, Luman
Munn

N

North Side Lutheran Church

O

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P

Perrin, N.
Phoenix Hotel
Pickard, Dr. N. C.
Pickard, Miss Julia
Pickard, Miss Maria
Place, Geo.

R

Ransomberg, Illinois
Rathburn, Minerva
Raymer, J. S.
Robby, Levi

S

Salter, Dr.
Schermerhorn
Schudt, Cornelia
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V

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W

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Wadhams, Eunice
Wadhams, Hiram
Wadhams, Nelson
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Watson, Abija
West Point Township
White's Bldg.
Winslow, Illinois

Y

Young, Wm.

History of West Point Township

Published in the Lena Weekly Star, Lena, Illinois beginning Feb. 1938.

The following essay written by Jasper Derhanke of the class of 1938 of the Lena Community High School relative to the History of West Point Township, is very interesting reading and will be published in installments. Following is the first installment:

Since 1833

Introduction

This essay cannot be regared as a complete history of West Point Township. Many more settlers that those I learned of came and played just as important a part in the settlement as the ones I was able to find something about. I have practically ignored the history of the Civil War period, not mentioning the Companies that went from here. To write a complete history and tell //////// interesting stories would require more pages that I can devote to it.

The History of West Point Township is so closely allied to the City history, that it is necessary to bring in some of it. From the time Lena began to be settled I have not dealt with other settlements.

I like to think of the brave and fearless wives that came west with their husbands to make homes in the wild and raise their families next to nature. In many cases the trip west in a covered wagon with all their worldly possessions loaded in it, constituted their honeymoon. Then the young wife in her new home, often had to be alone while her husband was hunting. She had to brave the worry of an Indian attack and kill the snakes and wild animals that came near the home.

I am afraid ~~that~~ most people now days fail to appreciate what these pioneers have accomplished for the present generation. It has not been a hundred years since the first settlers came to Stephenson County. Then the country was all wild. To look at it now, who would ever think that the land was unbroken by white man a few years ago.

The subject of local history is full of interest for everybody who has anything about his community. Many of the stories have passed into oblivion, and it is now that the effort to recall the few remaining ones must be made. The people that know the stories first hand are nearly all dead. Their children and grandchildren are the ones that possess the few that remain.

The type of people that made the first permanent settlements in the West, were fearless and bore the hardships of pioneer life without complaint. Many of them left comfortable homes in the East and came out to this wilderness to seek their livelihood. Today it makes us wonder how they could leave friends and relatives behind, come West, and never go back or get homesick. The call of the West was in their blood and no hardship could drive it out.

~~West Point~~

WEST POINT

Stephenson County was the last county to be settled in Illinois. It was due to two things. The Sac and Fox Indian Tribes made it their last home in Illinois and no good waterway led into it.

It was, until March 4,1839, a part of Jo Daviess County. It was named in honor of Col. Benjamin Stephenson, whose son, Captain J.W. Stephenson with a few men in pursuit of a band ~~of~~ Indians that had stolen a number of horses from the fort near Elizabeth in Jo Daviess County. He overtook them and the battle was fought two and one half miles northeast of Lena on what is now known as the Mellang-Clark farm.

Col. Z.M.Gratiot is said to be the first white settler to cross Stephenson County. He and companion traveled across it in 1827.

In 1835 a man named Kirker left St. Louis and came north. He was employed in the lead mines that Col. Gratiot, the founder of the village of Gratiot, Wisconsin, had opened. He remained with Col. Gratiot about a year, and then decided to trade with the Indians. He built a cabin at Hurr Oak Grove, near the Blackhawk Point in Kent township. Nothing of his ~~business~~ has ever been heard. He was never heard from after his year's sojourn in his lonely cabin. He left his cabin and possessions to the Indians and disappeared.

In the fall of 1827 a native of New York, Oliver W. Kellogg, crossed Rock River at Dixon and wandered through Stephenson County until he came to the site where Kirker had his cabin. He pitched his camp there and built, before spring, a good sized log house. The building served as a fort for John Dixon and his men when they were ~~attacked~~ by the Indians. In 1833 it became the home of John Timms, one of the first white settlers in the county. He purchased it from a man named Green who succeeded Kellogg in possession, but fled when the Indians were on the war path in the Blackhawk War.

In the summer of 1832, William Wadhams and his two sons, Hiram and Dixon, came from Galena. They formally staked out a claim about three miles north of Lena, on the north side of the grove that afterwards inherited his name. The following spring, he and his sons built a log cabin chinked with mud, with a large fireplace at one end; poles were used to hold the roof in place because they had no nails. The only available carpenter's tools were an axe and a jack knife.

What a lonely place this must have been for the Wadhams family'. The nearest neighbors on the south were at Dixon; on the east at Galena, and on the north in Grant County, Wisconsin. The only people that they saw were bands of roving Indians. Mr. Wadhams was very anxious to preserve the ~~the~~ good will of the Savage and to do this he gave them some of his scanty stock of provisions. The Indians all knew Mr. Wadhams's hospitality and in later years, after most of the Indians had been driven west, a few stragglers would come about and beg food. They were quite a nuisance to Mr. Wadhams but he dared not offend one enemies of them.

After the Blackhawk War, only a few Indians remained and these were friendly. Old Gut Love and his tribe camped ~~[illegible]~~

[illegible] the present bridge at Martintown, Wisconsin. They often [illegible]ered through the country. Mrs. Emma Dunn remembers when [illegible] use to come to Lena, and the settlers here would put up a [illegible], slit it and put pennies in the slit. If the Indian hit [illegible] penny it was his. The ground where the Citizens Bank now [illegible], extending to the City Hall, was all level and grassy. It [illegible] here the shooting took place.

[illegible] to return to the pioneers. Mr. Wadhams has the honor of [illegible] the first permanent white settler in the county. His [illegible] consisted of only four acres. He cleared this area, plant[illegible] corn and potatoes without the assistance of teams. The farm [illegible]ements were the rudest that could be imagined. The settler [illegible] his own wagon, plow and drag. There was no iron to be had, [illegible] they were made entirely of wood. All the articles used by [illegible] settler had to be brought from the settlements many miles [illegible] or made by themselves. Most families had very little [illegible] because there was very little in circulation. Consequent[illegible] they made their own clothes and used the flesh of wild animals [illegible] food.

[illegible] menu was extremely short. Wild animals and fowls fur[illegible] the meat; corn, after they had a crop, furnished the bread [illegible] wild fruits and wild honey the dessert. In winter the des[illegible] were usually omitted, due to no method of preservation(except [illegible]ing). A few years later settlers fared somewhat better, owing [illegible] better crops and the vegetables they were able to raise in [illegible] garden. Orchards were beginning to bear fruit and apples [illegible] refreshments for many a gay party.

[illegible] first birth in the county seems to be a matter of dispute. [illegible] and at least two births that are said to be the first. In [illegible] Amanda Wadhams was born in her father's cabin. This was [illegible] first brith in West Point Town and one of the two "first" [illegible] in the County. The first marriage in the territory [illegible] is now Stephenson County is also a matter of dispute. One [illegible] alleged first marriages took place at Ransomberg, a site [illegible] out in 1836 in town lots near Freeport, which never grew to [illegible] town. The other "first" marriage, according to settlers [illegible] Winslow was the union of Dr. W.G.Jenkson and Phoebe [illegible]. Squire Wadhams officiated at this occasion. It took [illegible] in the fall of 1836. The person who performed the cere[illegible] in Ransomberg is not known. People from Winslow say that [illegible] such marriage took place they did not hear of it and di[illegible] the contracting parties. The first marriage recorded [illegible] the records of Stephenson County was the marriage of Eunice [illegible] to George Place by Levi Robby on July 4,1837.

[illegible] story is told about the marriage of one of Mr. Wadhams's [illegible], I didn't learn which one it was or when the wedding [illegible] place, but that doesn't matter. The bride and groom had [illegible] away and when they came back, Mrs. Wadhams approaching the [illegible] where they were sitting with a large Johnny Cake baked in [illegible] pan. She dumped the cake upside down on the table and [illegible], "Here's yer weddin' cake, now eat." The bride and groom [illegible] all pleased because it was the best that could be given [illegible] them. Imagine the chagrin of a prettey June bride of 1833 [illegible] served with corn bread for a wedding cake.

[illegible] first death in the County was the son of Samuel Streator [illegible] town of Winslow. The first death in West Point Town

curred at Mr. Wadhams's home. Minerva Rathbunn and Abijo Wat- were scuffling and she was accidently thrown against a peg en into the wall to hang clothes on. She died in a short of the injuries received. She was the first person to be ied in the Wadhams cemetery on the Montague farm.

In 1834 and 1835 settlers began to come into the County, a- them were Thomas French, Lumen Montague and William Tucker, t settled near Mr. Wadhams. John Goddard came to Illinois 1834 and to Stephenson County in 1835 and n land at the present site of Cedarville. He was a broth- Benjamin Goddard who played such an important part in the ty history of Freeport. Benjamin came a year later than John, since Benjamin settled in Freeport, established in business re and held early public offices in the County, John is al- t forgotten. The story is told of John, that when he was ing through from New York, he camped so close to Niagra Falls t he could hear it very plainly, but he never went to see it. one he was having some repairs made and was so anxious to farther west that he thought they could not afford to spend time. He came to Illinois by way of Chicago, and then drove s to the region around Peoria. Here one of his horses was n, and Mr. Goddard had to find work in a harvest field, and wife's sister got a school and taught in order to earn enough purchase another horse and proceed farther west.

ness was one of the most trying hardships that the pioneers to endure. One day Mr. Goddard came home at an unusual hour. Goddard was glad to see him because her sister and some of children were sick with the ague and fever that was so common m. Mr. Goddard came in and sat down. He said nothing. Fin- y he looked up at his wife and said, "I'm sick too." These were mighty hard days for the Goddards but they braved their hard- s and came farther west to Cedarville where they built a little in and started farming.

e evening a rap was heard at the door. Mrs. Goddard went to wer the knock. A man asked if this was where John Goddard d. Her husband when he heard the man's voice, jumped right the table and exclaimed, "That's brother Ben." And so it . The brothers had been separated a long time. What a lot must have meant to see each other at such a lonely place!

e afternoon while Mrs. Goddard was holding the baby, a snake ed its head through a knot hole in the floor. She laid the y on the table or what ever was near, got an axe and sat down it for the snake to make another appearance. When it did chopped its head off. It proved to be a rattle snake, one the two greatest fears of the pioneers. The other was horse ives. Mr. and Mrs. John Goddard were the grandparents of Mr. ter Geise.

n Montague left Massachusetts in 1835 with his young bride. trip west was their honeymoon. A wedding trip of a thou- miles is more than many brides get to take. Of course it was er slow and not without its dangers. They drove the entire nt in a covered wagon and ox team. He settled in West Point on a farm that is still known as the Montague farm. They built a stantial log cabin with floors of bass wood.

In the years following 1836, so many settlers came to this part

the country that it is impossible for me to write about all of them. In speaking with different people I was told about several old settlers that located near Lena. This settlement was begun before Lena, but when the railroad was built, it didn't pass through Louisa. From then Louisa began to decline.

In 1878 Joshua O. Fowler came to West Point and settled near Lena. He took up about five hundred acres of land. When the railroad was built, he was one of the leaders of the opposition because it would cut his farm into two parts. It seems almost incredible that such a worthy enterprise that would benefit the settlers so much should be opposed. But it is the way with every new enterprise. People fail to look into the future and realize the importance of changes.

He built his log cabin under a large cottonwood tree near a spring. The tree and the spring are still there. The tree was struck by lightning several years ago but it is still alive. Wood and water were two of the first things that a settler looked for when he settled.

The Fowlers were very pious people. The first Sunday School in this vicinity was held in their cabin. In this cabin, also, was born a son that afterwards became a United States Senator. The Fowlers were Free Methodist in religion. Then the country was more thickly populated they moved to Lena and built the building now used by Mr. Fred Gross for a residence. They used the lower part for living purposes and the upper part for a church. He built it with his own money and because the congregation was never very large, he paid the pastor most of his scanty salary.

In 1838 Parker Howard came West with his family. They came part of the way by the Great Lakes(as far as Detroit). There, with all the family belongings, two teams and wagons, a meagre housekeeping outfit, a gun and flint stones for lighting fires, a purse containing four hundred dollars in gold, and eight children, they came overland in wagons. The first one was a covered wagon, driven by Mr. Howard. The other one fitted out like a farm truck and driven by Mrs. Howard. The small children rode with their mother.

When they reached Chicago(then Fort Dearborn) they were told of the future possibilities of the place. People tried to persuade Mr. Howard to remain there, but he replied. "No swamp for me, I'm for the Prairie." He had lived near the lowlands in the East and didn't want any more of them.

When Mr. Howard reached West Point he leased the land on which he is now built from Samuel F. Dodds, who, finding himself quite busy with his farm, was anxious to lease his ground because it had been under cultivation the year before. Mr. Howard was glad for a chance of work right away because he could get a living for his family and look around for a good farm for himself.

CUSTOMS AND MANNER OF LIVING

The most outstanding characteristic of the pioneers was their hospitality. No settler thought of refusing his neighbor or a stranger a meal or a night's lodging. The housewife made no fuss about what she would serve the company. The guests knew the circumstances of pioneer life and didn't feel offended if they

were not served in sumptious manner. The house wife simply prepared a few more potatoes, cooked a little more mush or stirred a little bigger batch of cornbread and baked it before an open fire. (Corn bread was always baked on a flat board before the fire until ovens were made). When it was done the simple meal was placed before the guest. He ate it and relished it. After the meal was finished the guest told all the news that he had gathered on his journey. This more than paid for the food and lodging in the pioneers estimation. Company meant to them what a dinner party does to us. No one thought of waiting for an invitation or asking to see if it was convenient. It was always convenient to learn the news. A family simply loaded the children into the wagon and started off to the neighbors. People did visiting much more than they do now. Frequently it was to help a new settler get his building up, but most of the time it was just for a vacation from the loneliness of their cabin.

The settlers turned much of their work into pleasure. A settler having a building to erect would invite all the neighbors to help. After the work was finished the pastime began in earnest. The men enjoyed athletic feats while the women gossiped. When tired of these things they would have a dance. There was always someone who could play the fiddle. He was always in demand at house and barn raisings. They danced until many a person was almost exhausted, to the squeaky tunes the fiddler sawed out on his instrument.

Some other amusements a little more beneficial to the head, were the writing schools, singing schools and spelling schools. In the long winter months some master of one of these branches of learning would organize a group of young people into a school. In the spelling schools, near the close of the term, pupils would hold contests between the different schools to determine the champion speller. People would come for miles to hear these contests. There was usually a prize for the winner and one for the dunce. There was a contest held in Lone at a somewhat later date, at which the winner's prize was a silver cup and the dunce's a cabbage head.

In writing schools there was always lively competition to see who couldn make the prettiest letters. The story is told of a young man that opened a writing school, who, as he was inspecting his pupils' work said to one young lady, "Your I's are the prettiest of all." This was not unusual for the teacher to compliment a pupil on his work, but since the teacher afterwards married the young lady, there was considerable doubt as to which I's he meant.

As the county became more settled, the customs changed. Although the people had large houses instead of one room cabins, they were always entertained in the kitchen. If any refreshments were served, they were cider and apples. In the winter only a little fire was kept in the front part of the house; only enough to keep the things in the cellar below from freezing.

When there was slight in the front room of a house and the family had a daughter of marriageable age, everybody knew that a young gentleman had come "courtin". People in the neighborhood all looked for invitations to the wedding before very long.

SETTLEMENT OF LENA

In 1838 Samuel F. Dodds came to Stephenson County and settled on the present site of Lena. He built a log cabin and plowed the prairie for agriculture, that was afterwards to become Lena. Travelers soon became numerous and since the Dodds house was the only one around, they used to stay nights and cook their meals over the family fire. They soon became a nuisance and the Dodds family decided to call the home a tavern and charge for accomodations. The inn was called the "Buckhorn Tavern". A large pair of deer horns was placed on a post a little ways from the tavern for a landmark. They built a log barn for the stage horses and drivers on their way from Chicago to Galena.

In 1849 Mr. Dodds built the old stone tavern, now occupied by Mr. Scharnhorns. The Inn was a stopping place for the stage between Chicago and Galena. Some days as many as seven coaches stopped. They stopped for passengers to get meals and to change horses. Mr. Dodds kept about twenty horses for changes. Sometimes there would be sixty people for breakfast. I have/////// been told that until the stage arrived, they never knew how many were to be served. The travelers thinking the country was still wild, would order prairie chicken. The people never knew the difference and went away telling how delicious the prairie chicken was.

Many noted men stayed at this tavern during their travels. There was no register kept but a diary of Mr. Dodd's son tells little about the tavern, and very little at that. His entries consist for the greater part of how many were served for the different meals and how many slept there for the night. Stephen A. Douglas, Horace Greeley, Gen McClellan, Gen. Kossuth, John A. Logan, Jefferson Davis and probably Grant and Lincoln were among those that enjoyed the hospality of the old Inn.

In 1845 a post office was established here under the name of Lena, and Samuel Dodds appointed postmaster. In 1852 the name was changed to Terre Haute, and continued under that name until 1854, when it was changed to Lena. And what a change! No one seems to know positively why it was called Lena. In an essay on the "History of Lena", written some time ago, it is stated that Samuel F. Dodds named it Lena. I have heard several stories that said it was named for a woman. (Each story has a different woman). I think the name ought to be achanged to remember some old pioneer. Others think it quite a joke for a town to have such a name. There would never be a better time to change it, so why not now.

In 1853 the Galena and Chicago Union Rail Road was finished as far as Freeport. The Rail Road Company kept on laying track and in 1854 trains began to run through Lena.

In 1853, Samuel F. Dodds laid out eighty acres of his farm into lots and the Rail Road Company purchased eighty acres and did the same.

That is year there were about a dozen families living here. Wm. Allen and S.P.McEathron were the first to erect store buildings. They were frame buildings. Wm. Allen located where Mr. Taylor now does business and Mr. McEathron was on the lot where Stadel Bros. Store now stands.

The following is a list of business men at an earl y date:

Dry Goods and Grocerien, S.H.Mc Eathron
" " " " " Wm. Allen
" " " " " J.M. Ambrose
Lumber Yard ..... J.H.Clifford
Blacksmith ..... Wm. Young
Grain Dealer ..... N. Perrin
Post Master and R.R.Agent.....
..... Samuel Dodds
Physicians .....Drs. N. G. Pickard and F. Voight.

Dr. Voight was Lena's first Doctor. He had a log cabin on the [illegible] now occupied by the I.C.R.R. depot.

J.M. Ambrose was a typical pioneer character. He was primarily a Baptist preacher. When he came to West Point he settled [illegible] two miles west of Lena. A Baptist congregation had been [illegible] near Holly Grove. He brought this congregation to Lena. It is interesting to know that the Baptist people were the first [illegible] to erect a building to be used exculively for church [illegible]. The building is now used for a dining hall at the Camp [illegible]. It was built on the lost where Mr. Downing's residence [illegible] stands.

He also conducted a little store. The salary of a minister [illegible] so small that inorder to make a living for his family [illegible] forced to do something else. He was also an inventor. [illegible] and patented, while in living in New Jersey, a rail [illegible]. The Erie Rail Road bought the patent and he receiv[illegible] royalty from it. Some people tell me that he also invent[illegible] machine and had carpenters make them for sale. His [illegible] Mrs. L.T.McEathron says that she doesn't recollect that [illegible] machines but she wouldn't be surprised if he did. [illegible] always tinkering at something.

He was an ardent abolitionist. He believed negroes had souls [illegible] the same as white people. He often hid negroes in his house [illegible] they were being taken into Canada. I am sure that not [illegible] people know there was an underground Rail Road route through [illegible].

The negroes on this route nearly always came in groups of two. [illegible] people near here were all in sympathy with the negroes and [illegible] he was given very little trouble. Strange men from [illegible] South often came looking for escaped negroes but these [illegible] bother him. He moved to Louisville, Ky., but he only [illegible] two years because he was too strong an abolition[illegible]. They threatened his life. Mrs. McEathron tells that [illegible] an ugly looking negro was staying at their house that [illegible] afraid. But her father treated him just as well as he [illegible] one of his neighbors.

[illegible] Douglas, one of the bright lights in the negro race [illegible] of the guests at the Ambrose house. I was not able to [illegible] about him, but Mrs. McEathron says, that her [illegible] right proud that he stayed at his house because he [illegible] a bright man.

[illegible] not able to find much about the early businesses. I [illegible] the hotels are a pretty good subject to begin on.

Mrs. Allen kept an inn where Dr. Salter's house now stands. It was about 1858. I could not find the exact date. Mr. and Mrs. Gunsaul kept the Lena Hotel at a later date. It was a frame building on the site now occupied by the Phoenix. The building burned and then the Phoenix was built.

Many more people were served meals than roomed there. There were never very many roomers, but often fifty or a hundred for dinner. The farmers that brought their produce to market had to have food in town because many came for fifteen or twenty miles. They could not get home in time for their own meals. Consequently they went to the hotel. Lena was the nearest trading place because Stockton, Pearl City and other rail road towns had not come into existence.

In the winter of 1868 there was an unusually heavy snow. Trains could not run on account of the snow. Everybody that could, was employed to shovel away the drifts from the right of way. The people at the hotel had just finished serving dinner and were about to wash dishes, when a man came in and said, " I want you to get dinner for for three hundred men just as quick as you can."

I asked Mrs. Gunsaul what they fed them and she said it took about a wagon load of potatoes, lots of beefsteak, tomatoes, butter and cheese and such things that could be served quickly.

The fourth of July there was a big celebration in Lena. The hotel was expected to serve dinner for any that wanted it so they got a double wagon box of green peas. They were going to serve green peas but they had to resort to dried ones because there was not enough to go around.

During Camp Meeting season Mr. Gunsaul ran the boarding house at the Camp Grounds and Mrs. Gunsaul ran the hotel. One thousand people were fed at the Camp Ground and five hundred at the hotel. Now I suppose you wonder where they got all the food. It was summer time and farmers knew they wanted food so they brought in their vegetables. It was a real opportunity for them. They could sell their surplus that might have spoiled on their hands.

Mrs. Gunsaul was one of the really early settlers. I was very fortunate in speaking to her this spring because she died just a short time ago. (1925)

She left Pennsylvania in 1846 by covered wagon. There were several wagon loads of people. They kept together in order to help each other in case of trouble. They came through Ohio. Then it was just a settlement with houses, churches, and stores all mixed up on each side of a big long mud hole. Sometimes had to double up in order to get through. A man and his wife wanted to stop but the rest of the party wouldn't listen to him. They wouldn't think of living in such a swamp.

Mrs. Gunsaul has not lived in Illinois ever since she left Pennsylvania. When she first came she settled near the Mississippi River near Belvidere. Then they moved to Christian County, and then to Winslow. Then they moved to Nebraska. They lived there for three years. Then they went through Kansas and back into Iowa. They farmed there for two years.

they went to Minnesota. Her husband ran a blacksmith shop the year there. Then they came back to Illinois and lived ever since.

Some years later a building located on Dr. Salter's ~~lot~~ lots was remodeled into a hotel and called the "Forest City House". It was the best hotel we had at the time, Lena's Drake, so to speak.

During the latter '50's, the '60's and '70's and early '80's, Lena had several manufacturing establishments. I can speak of them in order of their ~~[illegible]~~ age because I couldn't get the dates.

The Lena Steam Mills were established in 1855 by Scharmerhorn and Lane on the site of the Old Lena Creamery. The mills ground a great part of the flour used in this vicinity at the time. They supplied the neighboring settlements of Warren, Nora, Elmroy, and Pelham with flour. They had big wagons out on the road buying up the wheat. The mills had a capacity of 400 bushels of wheat ground into flour in twenty four hours. The mills did a business of about $80,000 a year. In connection with the flour mill there was a saw mill where farmers got their logs sawed into lumber. Down in the hollow by the creamery was the slaughter house. In the winter hogs were killed, dressed and frozen. Then they hauled them to the freight depot and were stored in box cars like cord wood and sent to Chicago. They also cut up hogs for hams, bacon and etc., The demand was so well that it was possible to get a two bushel sack of spare ribs for a quarter.

The Lena Foundry was established by J.M.McCulloch and Sons across the street from the residence of C.T.Perhamb. They made all kinds of things that could be casted, such as shoe leather roller, horse power feed grinders and boot jacks. They did about $10,000 worth of business a year.

J.M. Steinmetz established a planing mill on the site now occupied by the residence of Miss Cornelia Schult. The made doors, windows, butter churns, almost anything that required skilled woodwork.

In 1874 Alexander Shannon established a carriage works on the lot back of J.S.Rymer and Son's tin shop, now occupied by Nelson's Repository. He made carriages and buggies and did a business of about $35,000 a year. Mr. Shannon lived where the Hill now resides. He was crowded out of business by the larger carriage factory at Freeport, which could make them cheaper than he.

Henry Vulkman ran a cooper shop on the site of Will Doll's residence. He employed three or four men and made butter firkins, butter tubs and barrels. Saplings were used for the staves. The farmers would cut them and bring them to town to sell. The story is told of Rev. Haines that lived north of town, who had many saplings, that coopers could use, on his farm. He contracted with a cooper at Nora for a load of staves as they were called. He cut them and proceeded to Nora with his load. He had lost track of the date, but didn't ask. When he got to Nora he was told that it was Sunday. His son and son-in-law knew what he was doing but they didn't tell him. Imagine the embarrassment of the strict old

...ist minister when he found that he desecrated the Sabbath.

...Breon had a place where he made furniture, on the site ...Miller's house. This was after Wm. Allen kept hotel ... Mr. Breon also made coffins. There was no undertaker ...uld embalm so if a person died one day he had to be buried ...t except in very cold weather. He made coffins on very ...notice, often at night. They were made of smooth boards ...stained black, often with no cloth covering. The building ...occupied was afterwards turned into the "Forest City House".

...fore this, people had the carpenters make their coffins. ...Dunn's father use to make them in his kitchen. He ...ered them with black velvet. He was a carpenter and made ...fins as a side issue.

...Simons used to run a cigar factory at the place where ...Post Office is now located(White's Bldg.). He used to ...ay about twenty men and boys at times.

...a named Curtis invented and patented a fanning mill for ...grains. He had his shop where he made them where Dick ...ley now has his residence.

...rence Bros. ran a wagon works where Miss Lena Bissemeier's ...now stands. They made lumber wagons, hat racks, etc. ...they stopped making wagons they building was cut in two ...Miss Bissemeier's and Mr. Otis Frisby's houses made from ...

...History of Stephenson County, written in 1880, I found ...paragraph that tells quite a bit about business at that ...e.

...The last census 1880 gives the population of Lena as 1,500. ...town now contains one weekly newspaper, one bank, one ...l and another of brick in progress, one Opera House, one flour mill, one lumber /mill/ yard, two elevators, seven ...ch edifices, one wagon factory, six blacksmith shops, one ...r shop and forty stores devoted to the sale of groceries, ..., dry goods, hardware, cigars, and the line of commodities ...ercially regarded as staple, and one of the largest and fin-- ...school buildings in the state.(Please bear in mind that this ...written nearly fifty years ago).

...want to tell something about Lena's jail and it is quite a ...blem to know where to put it, so I will just write it here.

...Lena was a very orderly little settlement in early days. ...Never a person felt a little too gay and consumed more ...r, there was good for his head ...locked up in a box car for the night and left ...in the morning.

...The first building used exclusively for a jail was a little square ...building located between the Poultry House and Mr. ...'s garden. A German stone mason named Slankey built ...Sometime after he had finished it, he felt lonesome and ...too much whiskey. He was found in an advanced stage of ...toxication and was "put up" at the jail. Thus Slankey be- ...came tenant of the jail of his own making. The school ...children heard about his being there, so they all went to see ...They found him pulling at the bars trying to break

built his jail too strong. After this the building never referred to as the jail, but always as "Slankey's ".

next jail was built where the Soldiers' Monument now . The building burned while there was a prisoner in After considerable excitment the prisoner was rescued. present calaboose was then built.

SCHOOLS

first school house in Stephenson County was built in the Montague Bridge north of Lena. The Louisa was built in 1848. The first school within the limits was a log school in the orchard of Samuel F. Dodds. built in 1848. Miss Adelia Hyde was the teacher. another log school was built. Miss Esther Hyde, a to Adelia was the teacher. She taught for four or years. In a history of Stephenson County published , the credit for being the first teacher is given to Maria Pickard. She was supposed to have taught in the in Mr. Dodd's orchard. I cannot find anyone that about her, I have been in touch with people that went school in the second school and one that went the first and they all say Miss Adelia Hyde was the first.

Mary Dunn's father went to the first school on the day. The children walked in from the country and they arrived the seats were not yet in, so they had to back. He also went to the second school. Their building still standing but is covered with boards and plaster the inside. Miss Sarah Hudson lives in it now.

Mr. Ambrose use to preach in this building. Mrs. L.P. Cameron sang her first solo when she was seven years old, this school. She lived west of town then. She and her mates used to walk to school barefooted. They always carried sticks on account of so many snakes. Mrs. Cameron says she killed many of them that ran right across with in front of her. She didn't like them but she said children weren't afraid of them, they were regular little devils. Miss Mary Dunn's father told that the largest he ever saw crawled up the wall of the second school during school hours. It was a great long one with brown .

Two Years later ~~Later~~ a stone school house was built on the ~~1st~~ Corner was from Mr. Bechlin's residence. This building was used church services until the various denominations had places worship of their own. The English Lutheran Church was organized there in 1857.

In 1868 a two story stone school building was erected at the of $1000. The people of the town thought they done a when they erected a two story school. It is now used Merrill's Poultry House.

Mrs. A.S.Crotzer was a member of the first class to graduate the present school building. She was graduated in 1873. did not start to school here, but came to Lena from Orange. When she came in 1852, she entered the little black called black because it was never painted). It was

between the the stone school and St. John's Lutheran Church. As teacher she had there kept a long stick about four feet long. When a child became mischievous, he would throw the stick into the aisle beside him and then proceed with the lesson. From there she went into the two story stone school and from there into the present building.

When Mrs. Crotzer went to school (before the present building was finished) the primary grades were divided up between the little stone school and the big stone school. The first intermediate was in the black frame building and the grammar school in the basement of the North Side Lutheran Church. The high school was in the big stone school. When she entered the present building, the first grade was in the basement where the heating plant is. The second grade was on the other side of the basement. The third and fourth grades occupied the whole first floor. The fifth and sixth grades were where the Commercial and History rooms are now, and the seventh and eighth grades were on the other side. The top floor was used for the High School. There were benches in front of the seats. The assistant principal held classes there and the principal held classes in the office. There were only two teachers in the High School and over one hundred pupils. Sometimes pupils had to sit at tables because of the shortage of seats.

Prof. Ford was the principal and Lena High School owes a great deal to him. He was up to date, so to speak, and brought Lena High School up to standard. He graded the school, before this scholars went and went until they got tired of going. He started the school library. He organized the school into four divisions. Each division had to give an entertainment (called an exhibition) once a month. They prepared papers and read them, sang and did everything to entertain. At time the class in chemistry was going to give a demonstration to the people. They were going to show the explosive nature of hydrogen when mixed with oxygen. They had no regular apparatus. They had to utilize fruit jars and anything they could get a hold of. They were very careful with the experiment but when the time came to ignite it, the stuff wouldn't go off.

The first class to graduate had about twenty five members when they were Freshmen, but only three graduated. They were Miss Maggie Seckler (Mrs. A.S.Crotzer), Miss Julia Pickard and Miss Bowington.

Miss Julia Pickard afterwards became the primary teacher in the Lena Schools. She once had one hundred and two in her room. She married one of the Superintendents here, O.P. Strick by name.

The class had to pay all their graduation expenses. They amounted to about six dollars in all per graduate. This class put on an exhibition and with the proceeds bought the bust of Lincoln that is now in the rear of the Assembly Room.

The subjects taught in High school were Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arthimetic, Algebra, Geometry, Botany, Latin, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy (Physics) and History.

Spelling and Writing were two subjects that were strongly emphasized by Prof. Ford. He was one of the kind that said, "What good is an education if you can't show it by your writing and spelling."

One of the things they had that we do not have was Calisthenics. When the teacher found her pupils growing restless she would make them go through the prescribed exercises.

Our school building is fast outgrowing its usefulness. It was caused to be a grace to the town. Its equipment is poor and it is becoming more crowded each year.

The district is just as wealthy as any other district, yet it boasts of its low tax rate, fifty eights cents on the dollar. Winslow and Orangeville Community High School districts each have a rate of of eighty one cents. Nearly all rural districts pay a rate of over a dollar. Freeport's rate is just two dollars higher than ours. If other districts can afford to pay more for school, why can't ours. Surely were aren't as much poorer.

Our school ought to have the benefit of a higher rate to give the pupils better equipment and money for athletics.

Our district should be bonded, and a new building with only two stories, good labratory space, a large Assembly that could be used for an Auditorium, a good stage for entertainments and a good gymnasium.

Lena can justly be proud of her schools in the past. Our predecessors surely looked into the future when they build our recent building. Why don't the citizens of Lena visualize the future and put up a really beautiful building?

Our school at present is recognized as fully accredited but if it becomes too crowded, it might lose its reputation.

If only a new building was erected, I think it would be a great inducement for many of the type that now quit school before graduation, to remain longe r.

Part IV

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The Military Record of

Capt. Jonas Hubbard

The author of this memorandum, while never admitting to the charge of ancestor worship, still was inclined to derive a modicum of satisfaction from the record of one of his maternal ancestors, one Capt. Jonas Hubbard.

The story of Capt. Hubbard's exploits as commanding officer of a Worchester, Mass. Company which accompanied Col. Arnold on the ill-fated expedition against Canada, climaxing in Hubbard's death during the assualt of Quebec, on the last day of the year 1775, had always been a proud family tradition.

The veracity of this tradition had never been questioned until there was published, some years ago, the first of Kenneth Robert's fascinating historical novels, - 'Arundel' - . Mr. Roberts based many of his characterizations on actual personalities. I must damit being a bit chagrined if not annoyed when, in reading of the many difficulties that confronted Arnold, I found that Mr. Roberts had included Capt. Hubbard and his men as among those of Arnold's command who were malcontents, of not downright mutinous.

Feeling that Mr. Roberts, in building his characterizations, had undoubtedly used authentic research material, I wrote, asking the source of this information on Capt. Hubbard. The prompt courtesy of Mr. Robert's reply referred me to the several Journals on Arnold's Expedition still in existence. He added a bit, however, that still further perplexed me. One of the diarists had questioned that very death of Capt. Hubbard at Quebec, stating that he had visited Hubbard after his return to Worchester in the month of September, 1776.

This was too much. Without the necessary amount of research, I was willing grudgingly to admit the questionable conduct of Capt. Hubbard and his men. But of the death and the circumstances therof I was certain. If there existed one such error, Robert's reporting of Capt. Hubbard's conduct might also be based on a false report.

The satisfaction of attempting to unravel this puzzling conflict of record was too great to resist. I decided to at least have a try at it. That the material of record would be quite so voluminous, I had little idea. And that most of the material should be on file at the New York Public Library I considered a fortunate circumstance.

Some eighteen or nineteen diaries are published in various magazines. Many letters from the leaders of the Canadian

Expedition are recorded in "American Archives" by Force. Several original manuscripts are on file at the New York Public Library which also owns copies of numerous historical accounts of the expedition. What I have culled from these sources leaves in some doubt the question of the conduct of Capt. Hubbard's men, but it does establish indubitably the personal bravery of Capt. Hubbard and the circumstances surrounding his death.

Captain Jonas Hubbard was the son of Daniel Hubbard of Worcester, Mass. He was a direct descendant of George Hubbard the first of this line of Hubbards in this country and one of the original founders of Weatherfield, Conn. Daniel Hubbard, father of Jonas, was born in Concord, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1696 and was married at Concord, Mass. on Dec. 5, 1717 to one Dorothy Dakin, daughter of Joseph and Dorothy (Wooster) Dakin of Concord.

Daniel Hubbard lived in Concord for eight years after his marriage, during which time five children were born to his family. There seems to be no record of his activities in Concord during this period. Charles Nutt, in his History of Worcester, says that Daniel moved to Worcester, Mass. in the fall of 1725 and settled on land that he purchased from David Haynes as early as May 7, 1726. On Dec. 25 of the same year, Daniel purchased additional property from one John Holden.

Nutt's statement checks with the vital Records as Daniel, last child of Daniel' and Dorothy' Hubbard to be born at Concord was born on Jan. 18. 1725-6 and the birth of their first child to be born at Worcester is recorded as being Lucy or Lucretia, born at Worcester on September 28, 1727. The date of Daniel's removal can therefore be placed somewhere between these two dates. Jonas Hubbard, the youngest child, was born at Worcester, 1739, when his father Daniel was 45 years and his mother Dorothy (Dakin) Hubbard was 41 years old.

The first years of Daniel's life in Wo cester undoubtedly followed the pattern of the early pioneers. He built a comfortable house for his growing family and gradually cleared his acres. He was a farmer and his worth as a responsible member of his community was soon recognized by his election to a long list of positions of trust which he held until 1770, at which time his son, Capt. Jonas was elected to fill his place.

The first public record of Daniel's activities is found in Wall's Reminscences of Worcester, page 169, when on May 23, 1728, Daniel Hubbard, Benjamin Flagg and Palmer Goulding were chosen to act as a committee to provide a schoolmaster for the first public school in Worcester. This would indicate that at the early age of 32 years, Daniel was esteemed as one of sufficient education and responsibility to act on such an important committee.

The next record of Daniel's activities is found in volume 5 of the Worcester Society of Antiquity Collections. Here on

page 95, Daniel Hubbard is listed on the jury sitting during the months of February and September of 1733. On page 160, Daniel, in August of 1736, signed as surety for one John Crosby, retailer of liquor.

The families of Daniel's brothers, John and Samuel, had also moved to the vicinity of Worcester and took an active part in the life of the community.

Before continuing with the record of Daniel's activities, it might be well to record a few facts about the families of Daniel's brothers. Samuel, born at Concord in 1687, married Sarah Clark and had a son Samuel, born at Concord about 1711. This Samuel married in 1739, Eunice Woodward and in 1750, Abigal Clark. The family moved to Holden and Samuel and Abigail C. had son Abel born at Holden in 1751. This son Abel, married Lucy Taintor and moved to Putney, Vt.

Capt. John Hubbard, brother of Daniel, was born at Concord in 1692. He married Hannah Bolld and Azubah Moore and lived in Worcester and Rutland, Mass. with his large family. Capt. John took an active part in the affairs of Worcester and Rutland, being appointed the first Constibule of Worcester in 1723.

To continue the activities of Daniel Hubbard we refer to the Worcester Mass. Town Records, as published by the Worcester Society of Antiquity and Edited by F. P. Rice.

Pg. 9 Mar. 18, 1754, Daniel appointed Town Constibule.

Pg. 28 May, 17, 1756, Daniel appointed Field Driver.

Pg. 29 May, 17, 1756, Daniel voted 8 shillings as pay as constable.

Pg. 33 Jan. 24, 1757, Daniel eligible as a voter.

Pg. 39 May, 16, 1757, Daniel elected Collector of Taxes.

Pg. 44 Mar. 6, 1758, Daniel elected Surveyor of Highways.

Pg. 46 Mar. 6, 1758, Daniel on committee to establish stone pound.

Pg. 58 Oct. 15, 1759, Daniel voted 2 shillings for work on road.

Pg. 68 May 20, 1760, Daniel eligible as a voter.

Pg. 130 Mar. 10, 1766, Daniel elected Surveyor of Highways.

Pg. 143 Mar. 10, 1767, Daniel elected Collector of Taxes

Along about 1766, Daniel seems to have been one of those who at that early date were casting their eyes ever westward to the vast unsettled acres of virgin American soil, for in Vol. 5. page 221, of Vermont Historical Magazine, the following entry is made.

Daniel Hubbard was one of the original grantees in Putney, Vermont, under a charter from New York, on Nov. 6, 1766.

Daniel was undoubtedly influenced in this action by his son-in-law, Lieut. Hoshus Hyde, who had married Daniel's daughter, Rebecca, and to quote Hall's History of Vermont, page 95. -

"Early in the autumn of 1762, Lieut. Joshus Hyde purchased in Putney 2800 acres in the east part of town on the river and moved to a home about 50 rods south of the present Westmoreland bridge."

Source
Worcester Society of Antiquity, Coll. Vol.2

The following records of the activities of Daniel Hubbard in Worcester antedate the records already given and prove that Daniel removed to Worcester from Concord before Feb. 4, 1728.

Feb. 4, 1728, Daniel petitioned to have road laid from his house to the church.

Oct. 11, 1728, Daniel appointed fence viewer

1732, Daniel reappointed fence viewer

1739, Daniel appointed surveyor of Highways

1740, Daniel reappointed surveyor of Highways

1747, Daniel on committee to secure clergymen

1747, Daniel appointed Constable

1747, Daniel appointed collector of taxes

1749, Daniel reported living near Ensign Packer

It is thought of interest to report the marriages of Daniel Hubbard's brothers and sisters, which list is found in Potter's, Concord Families.

Mary---- B. June 3, 1682, M. Apr. 27, 1699 to Daniel Davis

Jonathan B. Aug. 18, 1683, M. ----------to Rebecca Brown

Hannah B. Apr. 20, 1685, D. 1725 M. ----To John Temple

Samuel B. Apr. 27, 1687, D. 1753, M. Dec. 8, 1709 to Sarah Clark

Capt. Joseph B. Feb. 8, 1688, D. 1768 M. Nov. 10, 1713 Rebecca Buckeley

Elizabeth B. Jun. 16, 1691, D. 1757 M. Jan, 16, 1709 Samuel Heywood

John B. May 12, 1692, M. Nov. 14, 1716 Hannah Blood

Thomas B. Aug 27, 1696 M.---------to Mary Fletcher

Abigail B. Jan. 23, 1698 M. Jan 18, 1721 to Samuel Fletcher

Ebenezer B. Dec. 28, 1700 C. 1755 M.---Mary Billings.

It is curious to note from the above that when Daniel Heywood married Sally Hubbard, daughter of Capt. Jonas Hubbard, he was really marrying a distant cousin, as Daniel's grandfather, Daniel, was a brother of the Samuel Heywood who married the Elizabeth Hubbard, daughter of Jonathan Hubbard, listed above.

Daniel held the position of Tax Collector until Mar. 5, 1770, at which time his son Jonas was elected in his place. In 1768, Daniel, then 74 years of age, appears to have deeded his property to his son, Jonas. Daniel's wife Dorothy (Dakin) Hubbard died the next year. (Epitaphs of Cemeteries, Worcester, Mass., by W. S. Burton, page 13) on April 14, 1769, aged 71 years and is buried at Worcester, Mass.

With the death of his wife and his son Jonas, the last years of Daniel's life must have been lonely. He outlived his son Jonas by some eight years, dying, (Barton's epitaphs, page 20) on April 28, 1784, at the ripe old age of 90 years. At sometime during the course of his active life, Daniel seems to have served in the Militia for his gravestone bears the title, 'Cornet Daniel Hubbard'. That he was living with the family of his widowed daughter-in-law, Mary Stevens Hubbard, in 1776 is indicated by the record of a resolve, passed by the Massachusetts Assembly in June 17, 1776, stating that the family of the late Capt. Jonas Hubbard consisted of the widow, seven small children and the aged father of the deceased.

It is interesting to note that a picture of the original Daniel Hubbard homestead, the property that Daniel deeded to his son, Jonas, in 1768, is in the possession of Mrs. H. M. Price, of Dixon, Illinois.

Captain Jonas Hubbard.

Captain Jonas Hubbard, youngest child of Daniel and Dorothy Dakin Hubbard was born at Worcester, Mass. on May 21, 1739, some fourteen years after his father, Daniel, had moved his family from Concord, Mass.

On March 7, 1759, Jonas married at Worcester, Mary, daughter of Cyprian and Damoris (Whitney) Stevens. Jonas, as was customary in those days with the youngest son of the family, undoubtedly took his young wife to live at the home of his parents.

Lincoln reports in his History of Worcester, page 276, that Hubbard "was engaged in the cultivation of his patrimonial estate and in the management of extensive concerns of business in the town of Worcester."

Jonas is first recorded on the town rolls when appointed as "Hog reve" on March 18, 1765. Two years later, May 10, 1767, Jonas was appointed "Collector of Highway Taxes and Surveyor of Highways". Jonas again held this position in 1768 and on Nov. 7, 1768 was paid 14 shillings, "for bringing up the bell".

On the first of January 1768, Daniel Hubbard, then seventy four years of age, appears to have transferred his property holdings to his son Jonas Hubbard, for on that date Jonas became eligible as a voter and his father is dropped from the list.

Jonas was elected to replace his father as Collector or Taxes for the town of Worcester on March 5, 1770, which position he seems to have held until he went to Cambridge in 1775 as Captain of Militia. On page 271, under the date Feb. 26, 1776, the following is recorded, "William Taylor is chosen as Tax Collector in the Room of Jonas Hubbard who is now absent in Public Service".

Lovell in his Worcester in the Revolution, page 24, reports that Jonas Hubbard was one of the original members of the 'American Political Society of Worcester', formed Dec. 27, 1773, "for the preservation of the liberty of their society and as a protest against the machinations of designing persons in this province". This would indicate that Hubbard was early among those who were willing to act in the protection of their liberties.

At an early age, Jonas had joined the Militia and by 1774, was an Ensign in a Worcester Company. Let E. W. Day in his 1000 Hubbards tell of the activities of Jonas Hubbard during this period.

"During the winter of 1774-5, General Gage contemplated seizing stores about the vicinity of Boston that bold yoemen had secreted. He sent British officers, disguised as countrymen to learn the location of these stores and the condition of the roads.

These officers visited Worcester, Mass. The alert citizens divined their object and Captain Timothy Bigelow and Ensign, later Lieut. Hubbard began drilling Minute Men. Lieut. Hubbard was a farmer but also had other business interests in the town of Worcester.

This company trained one half day each week and were paid one shilling for the service. They were so excellently trained that upon arriving at Cambridge they received commendation from their superior officers for good discipline and celerity of evolutions.

The Lexington alarm came to Worcester before noon of the nineteenth of April. 110 men left that day for Cambridge and Concord. The troops rested at Howe's Tavern at Sudbury before pushing on to Cambridge, having learned while en route that the British had been turned at Concord and were retreating to Boston. So although the Worcester men had answered the alarm, they were not destined to take part in the fighting of that historic day.

Arriving at Cambridge, the Worcester companies were soon reorganized, becoming a unit in Col. Ward's regiment. Bigelow was made a major and Hubbard was promoted to his place as Captain. On April 24, 1775 Hubbard's Company consisted of 59 men, all from Worcester.

This story, especially the details about the military service, is supported by the records on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Washington D. C.

"Jonas Hubbard served in the Revolutionary war as 1st Lieutenant in a Company of Minute Men which marched from Worcester to Cambridge on the Alarm of the 19th day of April, 1775 under the command of Capt. Timothy Bigelow, in Col. Artemas Ward's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, which shows time of Service, 5 days."

The following record also from Washington shows that Jonas Hubbard did not return to Worcester after the five days service in answer to the Alarm of April 19th, but that he immediately enlisted in the reorganized regiment of Col. Ward.

"Jonas Hubbard served in the Revolutionary War as Captain of a Company in Artemas Ward's Regiment, Massachusetts Troops. He enlisted April 24, 1775 and was from the town of Worcester."

When Col. Arnold recruited his army for the Expedition against Quebec, Jonas Hubbard was detached from his Worcester Company and on July 1st, 1775, received a commission as Captain, in the Continental Army. This Commission, signed by John Hancock, is now in the possession of Miss M. H. Folwell of Minneapolis, Minnesota. This service is also authenticated by records at Washington, D. C.

"Jonas Hubbard served as Captain in the 32nd Regiment of Foot in the Continental Army, stationed in Worcester. His name appears on a muster roll for September and October 1775, which bears the remark 'April 19, Gone on command to Canady'."

Lincoln, in his Hostory of Worcester, also supports Gay's story and adds the following interesting details.

Page 109 The Muster Roll of April 19, 1775, Worcester Mass.

Timothy Bigelow, captain
Jonas Hubbard, lieutenant
Cyprian Stevens, sergeant (Jonas Hubbard's brother-in-law)

Page 108, "On the march to Concord, in answer to the alarm of April 10, 1775, intelligence reached the Worcester Company of the retreat of the British to Boston after the Battle of Lexington, so the company turned aside and made for Boston.

Page 110, "In Sept, 1775, the Worcester Co. of Capt. Hubbard was stationed at Dorchester from whence they sent a petition to the General Assembly concerning their grievances against the Royalists."

So we have Capt. Hubbard and his men stationed at Dorchester, idly marking time while the British enjoyed the safety and comfort of Boston town. The prospect of an indefinite period of comparative idleness, interrupted by drilling and other routine military duties, certainly would not appeal to an energetic, forceful men, who from the beginning, had indicated his spirit of activity and desire for action.

The announcement of Arnold's call for volunteers to go on an expedition against Quebec, was undoubtedly welcomed by Capt. Hubbard as a means of escape from this impending period of comparative inactivity. Here was an opportunity for action. Here a chance to prove his leadership abilities, here an opportunity to strike a telling blow against these unnamed "designing persons" whose machinations threatened "the liberty of their society".

It is recorded that the number of applicants who volunteered for this service was so great as to embarrass Gen. Washington, who was compelled to execute his powers of diplomacy to the utmost in appeasing those who were not selected.

Capt. Hubbard's proffer of service was immediately accepted, a single honor, considering the number and quality of the applicants for this position of trust. He was commissioned as a Captain in the 32nd Regiment of Foot and immediately began the work of conditioning his men, for the arduous work that lay ahead of them.

The idea of sending an expedition into Canada seems to have originated with Col. Arnold. That Washington was

convinced of the feasibility of the plan probably was due to the power of Arnold's persuasive personality and the fact that, having bottled up the British at Boston, he was faced with the necessity of keeping his conglomerate army of illdisciplined troops fed, clothed and occupied during the winter months of 1775-76.

With few exceptions, such as Morgan's Co. of Virginia Riflemen, and Smith and Hendricks' Pennsylvanians, Arnold's command was recruited from volunteers, picked from the army at large. This, is important to remember, for it made the task of the Company Commanders and the Field Officers even more difficult.

Had Capt. Hubbard taken into Canada with him the original company of Worcester men he brought to Cambridge, it would naturally be expected that his control over and responsibility for the actions of his men, who knew and respected his qualifications of leadership, would be unquestioned.

But Hubbard was detached from his Worcester Company and placed in control of a group who had no previous knowledge of his ability as a leader and, to quote Lincoln, (History of Worcester, pg. 276) "Who had no reverence for artificial distinction, beyond that yielded to the legitimate authority of courage and wisdom". That Arnold surely realized this problem of leadership and that he undoubtedly picked his field and company officers with the greatest of care, indicates that Hubbard's ability as a forceful leader was well recognized.

The problem of discipline and respect for command was not confined to the men alone. Officers, such as the renowned Capt. Morgann, flatly refused to take orders from any field officer except Arnold, making it necessary for Washington (Force - Series 4, Vol. 3, Pg. 946) to write Morgan a letter, chiding him severely for this breach of discipline. Nor was this tendancy of insubordination among officers themselves confined to Arnold's command. Lossing's Schuyler, (Vol. I pg. 469) quotes a letter from Montgomery in which he complains of the general insubordination of his troops and officers, especially Capt. Lamb of New York, who is later distinquished before Quebec.

Such was the complexion of the rugged group of undisciplined farmers and tradesmen who set out with Arnold on what was to prove one of the most difficult and courageous marches in military history. As to the progress of the expedition, we refer to Col. Arnold's journal (Force, 4th series. Vol. 3, pg. 1057).

On Friday, Sept. 15, Arnold received his sealed orders from General Washington, (see Codman's, Arnold's Expedition,

pg. 36), and set out from Cambridge, arriving at Newburryport that same evening, where he joined his troops, assembled there some days before.

On Monday, Sept, 18, - The whole detachment embarked, the eleven vessels of various description, in which they sailed, setting under way by noon of the next day, (Sept. 17).

On Saturday, Sept. 23 - The main body of the fleet had arrived off Fort Western, (Augusta) and the troops had disembarked.

On Tuesday, Sept. 26 - The second Division consisting of Hubbard's, Tophams and Thayer's Companies under the command of Col. Green, embarked from Fort Western in their bateaux and started on their journey up the Kennebec.

About these three officers who were to undergo such hardships with Hubbard in the ensueing days, Christopher Greene came from Rhode Island as did both Simon Thayer and John Topham. Of them all, Thayer seems to be the only one with any considerable amount of previous military experience, having served with Roger's Rangers.

Arnold's preparations for the expedition seem to have been very inadequate, his information about the country thru which he was to lead a force of 1,000 men, very meager. The route that he chose to take to Quebec had been transversed by not more than half a dozen men and once he left Fort Western, he would be entirely cut off from a base of supplies, since there were not more than two or three settlements further up the river and these were so small that no assistance in the way of supplies could be looked for from these sources.

Of the nature of the land beyond the "Height of Land", he knew nothing except what little could be gleaned from a map furnished him by one Montressor, which proved to be very inaccurate. There is a record, (Force, Series 4, Vol. 3, pg. 1085) of a letter sent to Gen. Washington, dated Oct. 17, 1775, from one Samuel Goodwin of Poronalborough, Me., stating that he had furnished a map and a complete journal to Col. Arnold, describing Arnold's proposed route and telling of the many hazzards that would be encountered. Proff that Arnold ever used this information, or that it was of any assistance, cannot be found.

That Arnold had no definite information concerning the length of the carries and the swiftness of the dangerous, rock strewn rapids thru which his army would have to pass is indicated in his choice of transportation. Instead of light, easily managed and carried canoes, Arnold chose heavy, cumbersome bateaux. As a result, provisions were

soon so thoroughly spoiled by immersion that the very existance of the expedition was jeopardized. As early as October 3, Arnold records in his diary from Carrstunk Falls, "Topham's Thayer's and Hubbard's Companies employed in getting over their baggage and examining their bread, great part of which is damaged by the boats leaking and the difficulty of passing the rapids, which it is impossible for people unacquainted to get up the boats without shipping water".

On October 16, the first detachment, Morgan's, Meig's, and Green's divisions, had crossed the Twelve Mile Carry and were encamped on the banks of the Dead River. Here we refer to the diary of Simon Fobes, (Magazine of History, Vol. 33, ex. No. 130, pg.10) a member of Capt. Hubbard's Company, who describes his captain as "A stout, athletic man and much esteemed by all his acquaintances".

This diary, not listed generally as source material, is important because it was written by a member of Capt. Hubbard's Co. It gives a day by day record of the company from the time it was organized until after the assult on Quebec. Only that part of the diary is here given that takes Hubbard's company to the time of their departure from Fort Western.

The American Antiquarian

July and August, 1900 - 01 (page 126)

The Diary of an American Soldier
(name unknown)

Sept. 6, 1775. Being Wednesday, we formed ourselves into Companies, myself and divers others from Capt. Smith's company, under Capt. Jonas Hubbard of Worcester.

Sept. 10. Being Sunday, we marched from Dorchester to Cambridge and lay there until Thursday following, the 13th instance.

Sept. 13. We left Cambridge and marched through Mistie and reached Malden, a distance of seven miles, where we camped.

Sept. 14. We left Malden and marched through Lynn to Danvers, a distance of ten miles, where we lay for the night.

Sept. 15. We left Danvers and marched thru Salem, Beverly, Wenham, Ipswich, and lay at Rowley for the night, a distance of 18 miles.

Sept. 16. Being Saturday, we left Rowley and marched

thru Newbury, a distance of eight miles, to Newburyport, where we lay to.

Sept. 17-18. Being Sunday and Monday, lay at Newburyport.

Sept. 19. Being Tuesday, we set sail from Newburyport in the morning for the Canabeck (Kenebeck) River.

Sept. 20. Being Wednesday, arrived off the mouth of the Canabeck this morning. We lay there till night and then hoist sail and come up the river, as the wind and tide favor us.

Sept. 21-22. We sail up the Canabeck and get within three miles of Fort Western but could not get any further with our schooner for want of water.

Sept. 23. Being Saturday, we disembarked and walked the three miles to Fort Western, where we arrived in the afternoon, which Fort Western is fifty miles from the mouth of the river.

Sept. 24. Being Sunday we lay at Fort Western.

Sept. 25. Being Monday, we left Fort Western and went by boat about one mile up the river, where we camped for the night.

Sept. 26. Being Tuesday, we left by bateaux for up the river.

Another entry in Fobe's diary tells of the hardships of the carries "Our boats and baggage were carried over hills and thru a swamp to a pond which was one mile across. This was wearisome work. The boats were turned bottom up and four men would take one on their shoulders and march along. The edge of the boat being somewhat sharp, pressing painfully in the flesh. Each barrel of provisions was carried by four men, being swung by ropes on two poles."

Again, on page 12, Fobes tells an interesting anecdote about Captain Hubbard that is valuable in forming a picture of the man.

"As Capt. Hubbard was walking thru his company as was his practice to see that his soldiers were making themselves comfortable, he found two of them fighting and beating each other in a savage manner. He parted them and while endeavoring to effect a reconciliation, one of them being in great rage, clinched with him. The Captain laid the fellow down carefully by the side of a log and held him there until he begged his pardon and promised reformation. Capt. Hubbard, being a large man and good-natured as he was stout, came in laughing to the officers mess and told what he had done. No further punishment

was noted to the soldier." This incident happened on the trip up the Kennebec River, while the troops were encamped near High Falls.

On the seventeenth of September the scarcity of food was so alarming that Arnold sent Major Bigelow back to draw on Col. Enor for supplies. A letter from Arnold to Enos, (Force, Series 4, Vol. 3, pg. 1085) states, "I found Col. Green's division, (Hubbard's Company), very short of provisions, the whole having only four barrels of flour and ten barrels of pork, I shall keep the men here busy making cartridges until Bigelow's return".

Codman in his Arnold's Expedition, page 70, continues the story "Green's division meanwhile having packed the cartridges and loaded their bateaux, idly waited for the appearance of Bigelow with the much needed provisions". While Meig's and Morgan's divisions struggled forward thru the difficult upper reaches of the Dead River, Hubbard's Company continued their watch for the return of Bigelow, "their impatience not lessened by their empty stomachs and the rapid disappearance of the scant provender which remained to them".

Bigelow did not return until the 23rd of October. He brought back to the hungry men of Green's division two (2) barrels of flour - all that Col. Enos was willing to part with. Thoroughly discouraged by Bigelow's failure to bring back the much needed supplies and the additional hardship of having to weather an unseasonable freshet (which had inundated the country during their week of enforced idleness), the men of Hubbard's command were further disheartened by the returning members of the first divisions who told of the hopelessness of further progress, the insurpassable obstacles that confronted him, and begged that they turn back with them and save their own lives at least.

In spite of all these discouragements and the fact that they were reduced to one half pint of flour per man and that even the salt had been washed out of their bateaux the men of Hubbard's company decided to carry on.

Col. Green's division, still at Ledge Falls on the twenty-fourth of October, were at last joined by Col. Enos' division. Enos continued in his refusal to share with Green's men the food that he had carried thru. On the twenty-fifth, a letter from Arnold was received by Enos. Arnold suggested that the sick and those who were unable to carry on should be sent back and that only those who could be provided with fifteen days' rations should be allowed to continue on the march.

A council of war was called to discuss the course of action. The meeting evidently got entirely out of hand for

the discussion soon reverted to the question of whether or not the whole detachment should not admit defeat and return to Boston. The matter was put to a vote. Green's division voted to go forward and the three captains of Col. Enos' division voted to return, although in justice to Enos, he appears to have voted to advance.

To aggravate further this disgraceful situation, Enos' men flatly refused to share their provisions and Green's companies were faced with the prospect of advancing thru almost impassable wilderness, with practically no rations whatsoever.

This crisis should certainly give simple proof of the high quality of Capt. Hubbard's leadership. For if his determination to carry on had not been infectious, and the strength of his personality such as to overpower the perfectly natural dissatisfaction of his men over their conditions, his Company would surely have joined the forces of Col. Enos in their decision to retreat.

So the two forces parted, one to the fulfillment of a glorious page in the history for their young country, and the other to the ignominy of failure. Enos' men made their way back to Boston where they were openly criticised and despised for their cowardly actions. Col. Enos was subsequently courtmarshalled and acquitted, but never could live down the stigma of "quitter".

Of the experiences of Col. Green's division after their parting with Enos' command, little can be added to what appears in John Codman's Arnold's Expedition, page 101 that it was a harrowing experience seemingly impossible achievement, must be admitted. The eventual arrival of the division at a junction with Arnold's advanced forces is but another proof of the unusual fortitude of the man and the remarkable resourcefullness and ability of their leaders.

Relying on copies of Montressor's map which proved to be painfully inaccurate, Green's men quickly crossed the "Height of Land" and plunged into the maze of lakes, ponds, and marshes that lay between them and the headwaters of the Chaudiere River. For fourteen days the division had been on less than half rations, the freshet which had fallen during their delay at Ledge Falls, had raised the water in the river to six feet over its natural level, causing it to overflow its banks and inundate the surrounding territory. And remember that it was the latter part of October in northern Maine.

The division became hopelessly lost. For three days they wondered thru the swamps, trying to find their way to Lake Chaudiere. This without benefit of a warm fire at night or of food, which by this time had entirely run out.

men were reduced to chewing moose hide. Some attempted to get sustenance from boiling their moccasins. One group, more fortunate than the rest, killed a dog belonging to Capt. Dearborn and ate the beast with a relish, skin, entrails, everything. Finally, on November second, the main body of Green's division emerged off Lake Chaudiere, where they joined the major part of Meig's and Morgan's divisions who were recuperating from the exertions of much the same experiences.

If we can credit the account of Simon Fobes, (Mag. of History, Vol. 33, Ex. No. 130, pg 15) Capt. Hubbard's company made a remarkable record. Writing from the camp on Chaudiere River, Fobes says,

"Capt. Hubbard's Company all arrived at the Canadian settlements beyond the mountains safely, except one man who lamed himself by accident, unable to travel. Capt. Hubbard ordered one of the youngest and strongest men in his company to stay with the cripple and provide for him until assistance could be sent back. Capt. Hubbard gave the cripple and his guardian a dollar in specie of his own money to help buy provisions for the cripple in case the Canadians came up with some food."

If this report is true, and it does seem a bit trying to believe that only one man in Hubbard's company succumbed to the rigeurs of such a journey, it is but another indication of Hubbard's effective, inspiring leadership and the rugged espirit of the men in his company.

In the light of future happenings, it might be advisable here to record a passage from Abner Stocking's Diary, (Mag. of History, Ex. No. 75, page 16) which would indicate in what high esteem Col. Arnold held Capt. Hanchet.

On October 24, "Capt. Hanchette was sent forward with fifty men to go forward to the nearest settlement in Canada for food and provisions". Several other journals record the same incident. Arnold himself mentions the incident in his letter, (Force, series 4, Vol. 3 page 1211) to Col. Green, "Capt. Hanchett informs me that the roads are well spotted and not so bad but men will make better despatch than by water.

That Arnold should have chosen Hanchet for this duty would indicate that he had confidence in Hanchet and that the two men were on good terms at that time. If Hanchet had shown any of the signs of insubordination that later were attributed to him, Arnold most certainly would not have singled him out for such a responsible mission. It should also be kept in mind that while Hubbard's Company were painfully making their way thru the swamps, Hanchett

and his men were well in the van of the advance and had left on their mission down the Chaudiere River before Hubbard's men joined the main force at Lake Chaudiere. Unlike Hubbard's close association with Capt. Thayer and Capt. Topham, Hubbard seemingly did not have any contact with Capt. Hanchett from the time the expedition left Fort Western until they arrived at Point Levi.

The trip down the Chaudiere River proved uneventful and the detachment arrived at Point Levi on the St. Lawerence River, opposite Quebec, on the ninth of November. Arnold's men had been well received by the French natives who provided food and in other ways proved to be most helpful.

On the 13th of Nov., Arnold decided to move his force across the St. Lawerence and establish himself on the Plains of Abraham, always hoping that the garrison was not aware of his approach and that he would be able to take the town by surprise.

Capt. Hanchett's company, which had preceded the main body of troops down the Chaudiere, had succeeded in building some 35 canoes in which the crossing was made. From nine o'clock in the evening until four o'clock the next morning, 500 men and their baggage had been transported across the river, right under the noses of the British warships, Hunter, and Lizard, anchored in mid-stream. Capt. Hanchett and a force of 60 men were left at Point Levi, to build scaling ladders and take care of a small group of invalids who were unable to make the crossing.

Arnold found, upon disembarking at Wolfe's Cove, that the garrison of Quebec had been alarmed of his arrival and that his hope to take the garrison by surprise was to no avail. He realized that a direct attack on the citadel with his men, emaciated, ragged, as they were, would be foolhardy. Much of his powder supply had been spoiled on the trip in, and he was faced with a decided shortage of ammunition. Weighing these contingencies, Arnold decided to retire to Point aux Trembles, some miles up the river, and there await the arrival of Montgomery who was in command of a body of New York troops that had left Albany early in September and planned to meet Arnold's detachment at Quebec.

Montgomery did not arrive until December 1st. The supplies of clothing and food he brought with him were welcomed by Arnold's troops who, during this period of waiting inadequately clothed, quartered and provisioned, had become impatient at the delay. To add to the other causes of dissatisfaction, no money had reached Arnold with which to pay his men, in order that they might augment their scanty ration with food purchased from the French. The

fact that the enlistment period of most men expired Dec. 31, 1775, also caused many a farmer-soldier to wish to be finished with the business at hand and on his way home, where wife and family awaited him and the necessity of spring plowing and planting of corn was a stern reality.

But that this spirit of discontent had not materialized to any degree at this time of Montgomery's arrival is shown in Montgomery's letter to Gen Schuyler, written Dec. 5, 1775, (Force, Series 4, Vol. 4, page 188) "I found Col. Arnold's Corps an exceedingly fine one, inured to fatigue and well accustomed to Cannon shot. There is a style of discipline among them much superior to what I have seen in this campaign".

Capt. Hanchet's company had been relieved at Point Levi by Capt. Dearborn's Company, Dearborn joining his company at Levi on Dec. the ninth. Montgomery in the meantime, decided to return to Quebec and set up a blockade, while awaiting additional supplies and men to arrive from Montreal.

It was during this move to return to the siege of Quebec that the first sign of active discontent is recorded. Captain Thayer, in his journal (Rhode Island Historical Society Collections, Vol. 6, 1867, page 25) gives the only account of the incident.

"On Dec. 7 and 8, Arnold ordered three companies to march forward, amongst whom was the Comm. officer Hanchet, but abruptly refused alleging his usual allegation of being too dangerous, as being for the matter of half a mile exposed to the cannon of the enemy, on which denial, Col. Arnold sent for Captains Topham, Hurlbert (Hubbard) and myself to which we consented and were exposed for three weeks to most imminent danger".

That Hubbard and his Company were in the advanced guard at the siege of Quebec is supported by the entry on page 18 of Fobe's diary, dated Dec. 6, 1775.

"We commenced the seige of the city. As Captain Hubbard was walking thru the camp with his uniform on, several cannon balls struck near him. He came to his quarters laughing and said, "It seems as if the rascals meant to hurt me but they have not made out as yet".

This would indicate that Hubbard's company was in the van of Arnold's troops, exposed to constant shelling, certainly not sulking in the rear.

Still Kenneth Roberts chooses to use this incident in his first attempt to link Hubbard with the malcontents,

headed by Capt. Hanchett. Roberts tells of Hanchett's refusal to carry out Arnold's command and then implies that Hubbard sided with Hanchet by saying, "Hanchet came out with a half-smile on his face, tho' I swear I would have no part of a smile left if such a thing happened to me; and Capt. Goodrich and Capt. Hubbard walked away with him down the road".

Roberts, in this case, has certainly reverted to his authors perogative of fabrication in establishing Hubbard as a sympathizer of Hanchett in this controversy. He even ignores Codman, who he seems to have used as the source of most of his material. Codman states quite clearly in telling his version of the episode thus far from being a Hanchet sympathizer, Hubbard joined his comrades, Thayer and Topham, in cheerfully welcoming this rather dangerous duty.

The whole attempt to allign Capt. Hubbard as a Hanchet sympathizer seems utterly unreasonable. There seems to be no indication that Hanchet and Hubbard were personal friends. Hanchet came from Sufield, in the northwestern part of Conn. and Hubbard came from Worchester, Mass. It seems unlikely that they had met before joining Arnold's expedition.

It also seems certain that they had had little opportunity to build up any close bonds of friendship while on the march. Hanchet, during the arduous journey to Quebec, had been constantly in the van of the expedition, seemingly one of Arnold's favorite officers and one in whom he had the greatest of confidence, as witnessed by one of Arnold's choice of Hanchet to command the advance guard which went in search of food and provisions for the expedition. Hubbard, Tophan and Thayer of Green's division were destined to bring up the rear.

The opportunity of establishing intimacy between Hubbard and Hanchet, even after their arrival before Quebec, was limited as Hanchet had been left in command at Point Levi and Hubbard's company had joined the main body of troops but a few miles across the river. Then, too, Hanchet had been with the main body of troops but a few days when Hubbard, with Tophan and Thayer had accepted the assignment at the front which Hanchet had refused as being too dangerous.

Those who would attempt to link Hubbard closely with Hanchet seem utterly to disregard the bond of friendship that must have developed between the members of Col. Green's Division during the period when they so courageously fought their way thru the swamps and endless portages of the Height of Land. And they seem to forget the action of Green's captains, when, faced with the desertion of Col. Enos' command, they resolutely decided to carry on, regard-

less of the difficulties which they knew lay before them, it seems not reasonable to believe that one who would show such fortitude and determination in the face of such crises would be so influenced by the petty quarrel of a near stranger that he would act the part of a disgruntled malcontent.

Then, too, we have it that Hubbard was a "stout, good-natured man". This certainly is not the description of one who would sulk and bear resentment for any great length of time, no matter what the provocation.

This seemingly illogical coupling of Hanchet and Hubbard again comes to the fore on Dec. 26, 1775, when Montgomery in a letter to Gen. Schuyler tells of the mutinous actions of three of Col. Arnold's captains. This letter appears in Volume 4, Series 4, page 464 of Peter Force's American Archives. The letter is accompanied by a footnote stating that the names ommitted in the manuscript had been deleted by erasure.

Letter, Gen. Montgomery to Gen. Schuyler
(received Jan. 17, 1776)

Headquarters before Quebec. December 26, 1775.
My dear General,
When last I had the honor to write I hoped before now to have had it in my power to give you some good news. I then had reason to believe the troops well inclined for a coup de main. I have since discovered to my great mortification that three companies of Col. Arnold's detachment are very adverse from the measure. There is strong reason to believe that their difference of sentiments from the rest of the troops arrises from the influence of their officers.

Captain_____who has incurred Col. Arnold's displeasure by some misconduct and thereby given room for harsh language is at the bottom of it. Captain_____and Captain_____seem to espouse his quarrel. A field officer is concerned in it who wishes, I suppose, to have the separate command of these companies as the above mentioned captains have made application for that purpose. This dangerous party threatens the ruin of our affairs. I shall at any rate be obliged to change my plan of attack, being too weak to put that in execution I had formally planned.

I am much afraid my friend (_____) is deeply concerned in this business. I will have an aclaircissement with him on the subject. I will hereafter, acquaint you more particularly with this matter. In the meantime, I wish you would not mention names for I know not whether

the situation of affairs will admit of doing the publicity the justice I could wish.

(Here occurs plans about the difficulty of paying the men)

The three discontented companies are within a few days of being free of their engagements. I must try every means to prevent their departure and in this matter I am much embarrassed. Their officers have offered to stay, provided they may join some other corps. This is resentment against Arnold and will hurt him so much that I do not think that I can consent to it.

Signed Richard Montgomery.

It is upon the evidence of this letter that the accusation against Hubbard and his men as being among those who were melcontented, even mutinious, is based. So let the letter be carefully examined. It is stated above that force reports that the names were carefully erased. How then did they become known to the several historians who definitely identified the captains mentioned in the letter as being Hanchett, the leader and Goodrich and Hubbard as his sympathizers. Also Major Brown of Montgomery's staff as the one called "my friend". None of the numerous journals mentions the incident and nowhere in Arnold's correspondence does he refer to this reported insubordination. And Arnold was never prone to cover up the actions of his subordinates. Could Montgomery have been offering an alibi for his delay in attacking Quebec? Did he seize upon this incident as an excuse for the fact that since his arrival before Quebec on the first of December he had delayed some twenty-seven days the assault of Quebec, while the men of Arnold's command had been waiting patiently for action ever since the thirteenth of November?

The question of how the historians could have so positively identified the deleted names, still remains to be answered. Lossing in his Life of Gen. Schuyler, vol. 1, page 493 published the full text of the Montgomery letter and supplied the names. Codman, in his Arnold's Expedition, page 200 also mentions the three Captains by name. We have his version of the episode as follows:

"Montgomery's anxieties were further augmented by dissension among Arnold's officers and the openly express determination of three New England Companies not to remain at Quebec after Dec. 31, when their enlistment expired. Capt. Hanchett was the leader of this trouble, abetted by Capt. Goodrich and Capt. Hubbard. They declared that they would not engage in the attack unless withdrawn from Arnold's command. Montgomery declared that he had scant patience with the malcontents and would, if not for his

weakened condition, have dealt drastically with the malcontents".

An entirely new slant on the identity of the three Captains who were referred to in Montgomery's letter is furnished by James Graham in his Life of General Daniel Morgan, page 88. Graham was Daniel Morgan's biographer and his story was written sufficiently early to enable him to have undoubtedly checked his information with Morgan himself.

The incident referred to occurred on Nov. 14, 1775, after Arnold had transported his main force from Point Levis to the Plains of Abraham. This move had been accomplished with great success and several authorities support the contention that if Arnold had not for some reason been over cautious, he could have readily taken Quebec by surprise. However, he contented himself with advancing to the walls of the town and parading his forces before the defenders, evidently with the intention of intimidating them into surrender. This plan failing, he withdrew his main force and left a small force under command of Lieut. George Merchant of Morgan's Company, as an outpost, to guard against a surprise sortie. But Lieut. Merchant himself was surprised and taken prisoner, much to the disgust of Morgan.

"It appears that Morgan was much dissatisfied with the progress of affairs up to this time. From information received during the day of Nov. 14th, the day after the crossing of the St. Laurance had been made, it appeared that had Morgan's advice been followed, Quebec might have been surprised and taken.

Morgan was exceedingly angry at the capture of Merchant, who was a close friend, and inveighed in characteristic style at the officer (Arnold) whose "stupidity" caused him the loss of so valuable a man.

The disappointment of his expectations of a pitched battle on the Plains before Quebec and the occurrence of what he conceived to be a senseless parade of Arnold's troops before the walls of Quebec, did not contribute to restore Morgan's good humor.

He was in that state of mind when his men complained that they were still kept on less than half rations, in spite of the general knowledge that Montgomery had promised unlimited provender upon his arrival. So accompanied by Capt. Hendricks and Smith, he waited on Col. Arnold and demanded redress.

If the matter complained of could be traced to its

source, it probably would have been proved a part of that system of peculation which Arnold seldom lost opportunity of practicing. At first Arnold evaded and at length, bluntly refused a compliance with Morgan's request. A violent altercation ensued during which Morgan appeared to be on the point of striking Arnold. Language of defiance passed from Morgan as he and his officers left headquarters. The next day, however, the riflemen of Morgan's company were served full rations".

This version of the possible identity of the three discontented Captains does little but add to the general uncertainty about the whole question. The incident itself is further substantiated by an almost identical account of the episode appearing in J. J. Henry's Journal of the Canadian Expedition, 1812 edition, page 89.

This version of the possible identity of the three disaffected captains certainly does little in clarifying the picture. Here we have Morgan, who has already demonstrated his leaning towards insubordination, as indicated in his early refusal to take orders from any of the Field Officers except Arnold, so thoroughly displeased with Arnold that he "threatens to strike his superior officer", the next serious of all military offences.

And we are given an entirely new reason for the dissatisfaction among Arnold's men, that is "Arnold's practice of peculation". Here for the first time, is presented a really major cause for disaffection. Nothing is so dispicable as a commanding officer's practice of embezzlement, especially when it involves the depriving of food from the men of his command. No effort has been made by this compiler to verify this charge but it does not seem entirely unreasonable, judged from the light of Arnold's back-ground as a "Horse-trader" and in view of his subsequent actions. It is also a fact that peculation as such, has always been recognized, if not condoned, as a military commonplace, and was especially prevalent among sea captains of that period.

This charge of peculation against Arnold, when brought to the attention of General Montgomery could well have provoked the letter that Montgomery wrote to General Schuyler in which he reported the disagreement between Arnold and the three unnamed Captains.

It wouls seem reasonable to suggest that the seriousness of the charge would impell Montgomery to beg Schuyler not to mention names until he had more time to investigate the charges for, to quote Montgomery.

"I know not whether the situation of affairs will ad-

mit of doing the publicity the justice I could wish."

This incident, together with Arnold's action in forsaking the main body of his troops on the difficult march over the Height of Land to Lake Chaudiere, could have done little to increase his popularity with the hard-bitten, critical, straight-shooting men who made up his command. And Arnold's action in commandeering Captain Hanchet's bateaux, which had been so laboriously carried over the long portage to the headwaters of the Chaudiere River, was but another instance of Arnold's high-handed deportment that contributed to the feeling of disatisfaction that existed among his men and officers.

If it could be proven that Hubbard was one of the Captains who had lost confidence in Arnold's leadership and wished to be transferred to Major Brown's command, it would appear that he had sufficient reason for this lack of confidence.

Codman, as may be seen, chooses to ignore Major Brown's part in the controversy, but Lossing is much fairer in his treatment and offers a very plausible explanation of the whole affair. In his life of Gen. Schuyler, Vol. 1, page 493 he offers the following:

"His (Montgomery's) suspicions concerning Major Brown's complicity in the affair is justified by facts. That officer and Arnold had quarreled on Lake Champlain and there was a deadly feud between them. Forgetful of his sense of duty, Brown made the dispute between Arnold and Capt. Henchett an occasion to annoy Arnold from the time they left Point aux Trembles, (Dec. 5) by widening the breach and endeavoring to seduce the three captains named from the command of their leader to that of his own. He was so far successful that the three companies threatened to leave the army unless they should be detached from Arnold's Corps."

Another instance of how historians are prone to editorialize in their recording of history is given in Jared Sparks's American Biological Series, pages 2210222. In a footnote, Sparks states that the friend that Montgomery speaks of in his letter to Schuyler is Major Brown. For some reason Sparks could not make a guess as to the names of the three malcontent captains for he does not attempt to identify them. He has however, this to say about the trouble between Arnold and his Captains.

"The three captains refused to take part in the assault of Quebec unless removed from Arnold's command. Montgomery would not sanction the change in command in this case for upon investigation he found the complantants wholly in the wrong. So as punishment to the malcontents and in

justice to Arnold, he insisted the command should remain unchanged."

Kenneth Roberts evidently for the sake of a good story, follows Codman in ignoring Major Brown's part in the affair. Seeming satisfied with Lossing's identification of Hubbard as one of the malcontents Roberts has on three occasions definitely linked Hubbard and his company with the insubordinate, Hanchet. And this without one bit of evidence except the questionable facts in Montgomery's letter. Roberts even goes to the extent of conjuring for his readers a list of grievances that Hanchett might have harboured against Arnold, when on page 539 of his 'Arundel' he puts the following words into the mouth of his character, Phoebe.

"Hanchet, the man that's got a grievance. You remember the time the pumpkin pies were stolen at Fort Western and how Hanchet came whining around after them. He made a personal grievance out of it, yes, and he did the same thing when Arnold took all the bateaux and hurried to Sartigan to get food for the rest of us. He didn't worry about how much we needed food, or how near we'd come to dying if somebody didn't hurry to get if for us. Not Hanchet. We could die and be damned for all he cared. The only thing worried him was the way Arnold seized his bateaux. He was insulted. When he was put in command on Point Livis, it was a personal grievance. When Arnold asked him to take down the cannon it was a personal grievance. Did he think about helping us or helping the colonies? He did not. He thought about his nasty little self with his stick-out jaw. You've got the gall to tell me I don't understand it. How many Treeworgys and Hanchets are we going to have in this army to keep us from taking Quebec? I understand a cry-baby and that's what Hanchet is. He's got Goodrich and Hubbard to crying with him". Justin N. Smith-Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec - pg 417 - This well documented book states that Hanchets fight with Arnold started when Arnold took from Hanchet the one bateaux that Hanchet's men had laboriously carried across the "Height of Land" and to Chaudiere River, therby depriving Hanchet of honor of being first to reach the Canadian Settlements and bring back food. It does seem that Arnold should be with main body of troops.

These thoughts of Roberts seem to be in no way substantiated by any published material now available. And furthermore, does it seem reasonable that a man of Hubbards apparent character should have been influenced by any such trivial grievances?

In the hope of further clarifying the contents of Montgomery's letter to Schuyler, a search was made thru the original Schuyler letters which are on file at the New York Public Library. The index of Schuyler's papers record the letter in question as number 1533. But it is unfortunate

that the letter is reported as missing. The Library authorities report that the letter was missing at the time the collection came into their hands. So the only bit of evidence that Hubbard and his company were included in that small minority of Malcontents has disappeared and Hubbard goes down to posterity with a blot on his otherwise splendid military record.

Montgomery's letter to Schuyler was the last he ever wrote. And he promised a full explanation in his next, which, alas, was never written. Conceding that Hubbard's name was included in the Montgomery Letter it would seem that Montgomery himself was not al all sure of the details and he begs Schuyler not to mention names, "for I know not whether the situation of affairs will admit of doing the publicity the justice I could wish." This would seem to indicate that even Montgomery himself was not at all sure of the facts of the case and was reluctant to have the episode bruited abroad before he had an opportunity thoroughly to check the circumstances.

The possibility that Lossing may have seen the Montgomery letter before the names were deleted is not overlooked. It seems that the later historians used Lossing as the authority on this subject. But it does not seem fair to besmirch a man's otherwise unblemished character on the mere evidence that Lossing may or may not have seen Hubbard's name in the letter.

Furthermore, we have Montgomery's own word that the malcontent captains, whoever they were, did not seek to avoid service, however perilous. The case hinged solely on the Captains's unwillingness to serve under the personal command of Col. Arnold, petitioning that they be included in Major Brown's command.

Such a demand seems to have been in no way uncommon and the gallant Capt. Morgan himself set a precedent for such behavior when early in the course of the expedition, he refused to take orders from any field officer except Arnold.

The occasion of the last attempt to besmirch Captain Hubbard's reputation occurred at the review of Arnold's troops on Dec. 27, 1775, when Gen. Montgomery, in explaining his plans for the assault of Quebec, asked for an expression of opinion from each company. Roberts reports that the companies of Hanchet, Hubbard and Goodrich were the only troops to question the feasibility of the planned attack. His version appears on page 549 of his 'Arundal'.

"He (Montgomery) went to Capt. Morgan's company, saying to them, 'Shall we storm"; the shout was 'Yes'.

As for the companies of Hanchet and Hubbard, some said 'Yes' without much vigor, while some uncertainly said 'No' and then a shouting of 'Yes' and 'No' arose among them, and there was fist-fighting, very unseemingly and unsoldierly, at which Hanchet and Hubbard raged at the men and struck them with their muskets, for all officers except Montgomery and Arnold had taken to carrying muskets".

Again Roberts is unfair in including the name of Hubbard as one of the dissenters to the proposed assault for in no account of this incident are names mentioned. The best record is found in Dr. Senter's Journal (Mag. of History, Ex. No. 42, page 49). Entered in his Journal as to the date, of Dec. 27, 1775, Dr. Senter reports as follows:

"Assembled to make preparations for assault. At the assemblage there were adverse to the storming, three captains of companies who although urged by the general refused. Their men were willing but they obstinately determined. Their names I have omitted in consequence of their later behavoir. Upon their declining the general said he would not compel them, that he wanted no persons with him who went with reluctance."

Senter purposely avoids including names in his account. In no other version are names mentioned and there appears no reference to "Hubbard and Hanchet raged at the men and struck them with muskets". This would seem to be but another instance typical of the license used by most historians and novelists in proving their own private contentions or in making a good story.

There is little doubt but that Montgomery was faced with breaches of loyalty during this period for dissatisfaction was general throughout the expedition near the close of 1775. Montgomery himself complains in his letter to R. R. Livingston (Livingston Papers, Bancroft Collection, Manuscript Div. N. Y. Public Library) when on Dec. 16, 1775 he writes as follows:

"The unhappy passion for going home which prevails among the troops has left me almost too weak to undertake the business I am about. I have but little more than 800 men for this duty, plus some Canadians".

It is true that the enlistment period for the majority of men ended on Dec. 31, 1775 and that when enlisting, they had been told that they would be home for Christmas, but that the desire to return home should have been confined to only three companies of the whole army is rather incredulous. It was also true that if discontent was general, the men had ample cause to feel aggrieved.

Smallpox had broken out, the quarters for the common

soldiers were decidedly inadequate to protect them from the rigors of a Quebec winter. Their clothing and supplies, what little Montgomery could bring from Montreal, were admittedly inadequate. Montgomery could get no money with which to pay his men. They had arrived at Point Levi November ninth and, after almost two months of waiting, no action had yet been taken. Is it small wonder that dissention prevailed generally?

But again, it is pointed out that this dissatisfaction was general and certainly not confined to Hubbard's, Hanchet's, and Goodrich's companies. That Montgomery realized the fairness of the men's anxiety to return home in time for the spring plowing and planting of corn is shown in his letter to Gen. Schuyler, (Force, Series r, Vol. 4, Page 188) when on Dec. 5, 1775 he states, "It is in variance to think of engaging troops longer than April 15th which allows them time to plant their corn upon returning home".

Fobes in his Journal puts an entirely new light on the relationship that existed between Montgomery and Hubbard when he relates in his Journal on page 19, "it was agreed by our officers that on the first dark and stormy night, they would storm the city. Montgomery and Capt. Hubbard were opposed to this plan but yielded, as the majority of the officers were in favor of the plan".

Here we have the picture of Hubbard at variance with all of the other officers in aiding with Montgomery as to the plans of attack. Is this not another indication that Montgomery did not include the name of Hubbard in his letter to Gen. Schuyler?

Roberts, Codman, and others, in order to prove their contention as to the identity of the malcontents, says that Hubbard, Hanchet and Goodrich's companies brought up the rear of Col. Arnold's division on the night of the attack on Quebec (Dec. 31). Their explanation for this alignment was that Arnold had placed the companies in which he had explicit confidence in the van of the attack and had regulated the questionable troops to the rear.

This is disputed by Capt. Dearborn in his Journal, (Mag. of History, Vol. 34, Ex. No. 34, Page 28) in which he gives the order of the troops during the attack.

"Col. Arnold's detachment was to march thru St. Roack, down between the River St. Charles and the picket of the garrison to the north part of the lower town, called Saut-aux-Matelots. The detachment was to proceed in the following order. Skirmishers - Capt. Lam's Artillery - Cap. Morgan - Capt. Dearborn - Capt. Smith - Capt. Hanchet - Capt. Hubbard - Capt. Topham - Capt. Thayer -

Capt. Ward - Capt. Goodrich - Capt. Hendrick".

For the description of the attack on Quebec on the night of Dec. 31, 1775, it would seem best to first give the version included in Arnold's letter to Gen. Washington (Force, Series 4, Vol. 4, pg. 6740) written Jan. 14, 1776, this letter gives the following:

"Had not Gen Montgomery been basely deserted by his troops we should doubtless have carried the town. My detachment had carried the first battery, my being wounded and the loss of their guides retarded them much. After the death of the General my detachment sustained the force of the whole garrison for a considerable time who fired from under cover and had every advantage of situation. Their retreat was put off by the enemy gaining a narrow defile thru which they were obliged to pass. They were overpowered by numbers and obliged to resign, through deserving a better fate."

Simon Fobes, (page 20) in his diary, reports that Arnold at the very beginning of the attack, "was slightly wounded in the heel." He directed two soldiers to help him back to the encampment at the same time yelling, "Rush on, brave boys".

The nature and seriousness of Arnold's wound is described by Dr. Senter (Mag. of History, Ex. No. 42, pg 52) who treated Arnold at the hospital. "Arnold was brought in, supported by two soldiers, wounded in the leg with a piece of musket ball. The ball had probably come into contact with rock ere entering the leg. Two thirds of it entered the side of the leg, about midway and in an oblique course passed between the tibia and fibula, lodged in the gastroennemea muscle at the base of the tendon of Achilles, where upon examination I easily discovered and extracted it."

So the great hero Arnold, orders himself carried from the line soon after the initial attack and the attending doctor testifies that no bones were broken, merely a musket ball splinter mazing a flesh wound.

Let us compare Arnold's conduct with that of Capt. Hubbard's. Dearborn testifies that Hubbard was in the van of the attack. Next we have Fobes, page 20. "Our troops were mowed down in heaps. I saw Capt. Hubbard leaning on the side of a building. I spoke to him and said, 'Are you wounded, Captain?' He replied that he was but he said, 'March on-March on.' His orderly sergeant was shot down at his side."

Another authority, Lincoln, in his history of Worcester, pg. 271, gives the following version of Hubbard's

death:

"Captain Hubbard fell at the head of his company on Dec. 31, 1775. Respected for his fearless intrepidity and loved for his personal worth, his men wished to remove him to a place of safety from the vollies of balls poured down from the ramparts. But Hubbard refused, saying, "I came here to serve with you and I will stay here to die with you". These, his last words to a comrade who survived. Bleeding and stretched out on a bed of ice, life soon departed".

John Codman, on page 236 of his Arnold's Expedition, states, "Captain Hubbard had been crippled by a shot which broke his ankle but he refused to be moved to the rear and explained to his would be bearers, - 'I came here to serve with you - I will stay here to die with you'.

And this is the same Capt. Hubbard whom our esteemed historians would have us believe was, only a few days before his death, a sulking bearer of grudges; a mutinous malcontent; a man who refused to accept the chances of an assault that his brother officers readily accepted; a man whose personal courage was tobe doubted.

Compare this man Hubbard's actions on the field of battle, - wounded, his ackle crushed - to Arnold's quick retreat to the rear with a flesh wound. Compare his actions also with those of Col. Campbell who, upon the death of Gen. Montgomery and in command of Montgomery's division, had ordered his troops to retreat, thereby assuring the failure of the assault.

AN ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH THE PLACE WHERE CAPTAIN HUBBARD RECEIVED HIS WOUND

The account of the exploit of Capt. Hubbard would not be complete if the movements of his Company were not thoroughly known and if some attempt was not made to try to fix the more or less exact spot where the Captain received his wound. To this end, the Canadian version of the assault is given and a map, very poor, is furnished which will help to visualize the movements of the American troops on that fateful night.

Sir J. M. De Moins in his book, Quebec, Past and Present, page 214, gives a very detailed account of the events of the night of Saturday, Dec. 30, and the morning of Sunday, Dec. 31, 1775.

Col. Arnold led his men along the Cape and St. Charles River, thru the Subarb of St. Roch and Palais, past the Palais Gate, towards the Sault-au-Matelot quarter, until they hit the first barrier opposite a jutting rock in the

present unfrequented lane called, Little Sault-au-Matelot Street or "Dog Lane".

It must be understood that St. Paul Street did not then (1775) exist. The tide came up nearly to the base of the Rock and the only path between the Rock and the beach was the narrow alley which now exists in the rear of St. Paul Street, under the Precipice itself. Here the visitor will still find a jutting rock, where was the first barrier.

Arnold's troops carried the first barrier and proceeded along La Canotorie (the above mentioned 'Dog Lane') until they hit the second barricade at the end of the Sault-au-Matelot quarter. Here a battery and a barricade had been erected at the end of St. Peter Street and Sault-au-Matelot Street, near where these two streets converge to form the present St. Paul Street. In addition, cannon had been mounted in the second story of a private house, then owned by Lymeburners and now occupied by the Montreal Bank. The muzzles of these cannon protruded from the windows of this house and to commanded the approach to the barrier by being able to shoot over the heads of the men defending the barricade.

The enemy, (Arnold's troops), upon meeting the stubborn resistance of the second barricade, took shelter in the houses on each side of the street and in the narrow pass leading around back of the cliff towards Hope Gate. The fighting was severe and most of the rebel casualties occurred at this point. Seeing that the Rebels were well engaged at the second barricade, Captain Lewis, in command at the Palais Gate made a sortie and captured the rear advance guard of the Rebels, commanded by Captain Dearborn. Their advance firmly checked and their retreat cut off, the Rebels continued to fight fiercely for two hours before finally surrendering.

To this account of the events of the night of the assault is added the account of J. H. Smith, who appears to the compiler of this memorandum, to be the best and most thorough of all the historians who have recorede the exploits of Arnold's expedition.

J. H. Smith, Our Struggle for the 14th Colony, Vol.2, pg. 130.

Arnold's men gathered at St. Roche about two o'clock in the morning of Sunday, Dec. 31, 1775. At the signal, they set out on a run along the fringe of shore below the cliff. For a space, the bluff sheltered them; an attempt to burn the Palais Gate failed due to the "shifting wind". The main body of the troops led by Morgan had difficulty following the advance led by Arnold, due to the depth of

the drifting snow and the impossibility of seeing thru the blizzard that so fiercely raged.

Emerging from the shelter of the cliff, the main body of the troops ran into a terrific cross-fire from the sailors posted on the ramparts above. Firing blindly at the milling mass of men, struggling thru the snow banks in the narrow street, (little more than a path) below, the British sailors wrought fearful havoc.

"Met wounded men very thick", said Dearborn who was bringing up the rear.

Brave Hubbard was one of these. Leading his company on, he stopped suddenly, death struck, and leaned against a building.

"Are you wounded, Captain?" asked one of his men.

"Yes, march on, march on", he gasped.

Judging from these reports and additional material from many other sources, the facts concerning Captain Hubbard's experience on the night of the assault could be summerized as follows:

Hubbard, well in the van of the main body of Arnold's troops, left the Suburb of St. Roch where the troops had been assembled, at two o'clock on the morning of Dec. 31, 1775, and followed the narrow path that led between the banks of the St. Charles River and the bluffs of the upper city.

Approaching the Palais Gate, an attempt was made to burn the gates which failed, altho' no resistance was offered by the British defenders at this point and no attempt was made to storm the gates. The troops struggled on thru the blinding blizzard, floundering waist deep in the snow which had drifted along the narrow strip of land between the river bank and the towering cliff, over a route now called St. Charles Street.

At this time (1775) the whole section of beach at the foot of the cliff, between the Palais Gate and Mountain Street was called Sault-au-Matelot Street, or "Sailor's Leap". What is now called Sault-au-Matelot Street, is but a short two blocks extending easterly from the foot of Mountain Street. The present St. Paul Street was then non-existent and the water at high tide came almost to the base of the cliff.

While sheltered by the over-hanging cliff, immediately after passing the Palais Gate, the Americans were quite

safe but they soon emerged into the open, along what is now called St. Charles Street, and were raked by a withering fire from the British sailors who were stationed on the bluff above.

It was while leading his Company along this stretch that Captain Hubbard was wounded. As the British report Arnold's men at the first barrier between four and five o'clock in the morning, it is probable that Hubbard received his wound sometime between three and four o'clock on the morning of Dec. 31, 1775.

The best guess as to the exact place where Hubbard fell seems to be at or near the spot where the present St. Charles Street merges into La Canotorie Street. It does not appear from the evidence that Hubbard reached the first barrier which had been erected across La Canotorie Street, near the present intersection of this street with St. Thomas Street.

Hubbard, upon refusing to be carried back, probably was assisted into one of the houses which were scattered along this section of beach. It would seem reasonable to believe that he availed himself of this shelter against the rigors of the weather, rather than purposely remain exposed to the elements. Remember that several sources report the weather so cold that night it was almost impossible to "keep ones nose from freezing".

One thing is certain and that is Hubbard lay wounded at a point well past the Palais Gate and when the retreat of the Americans was cut off by the British emergence at the Palais Gate, Hubbard was caught with the main body of Arnold's troops in an unescapable trap.

It seems to be agreed that Hubbard was not among those of the main body of Americans who surrendered at 10 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 31, 1775, evidently remaining in his shelter, had not been noticed. The men were herded into town and assigned to their various prisons. It was not until late in the day of Dec. 31, 1775, that General Carlton, convinced that the danger was past, sent out a squad of men to bring in the wounded and stragglers.

Hubbard was found by this group and carried into the town where he was lodged with the other wounded American officers in the Seminary Leval.

Captain Hubbard lived for several days after his capture, altho' the exact date of his death is not to be found. However, that he lived until after the fourth of January is proven by the fact that on that date, the bodies of all the American officers were formally interred and several sources give the names of those buried on that day. Hubbard's

name is not among them and so it is safe to state that he evidently lingered until some days after this date. Two journals specifically place Hubbard's death as between Jan. 8, and Jan. 19, 1776. The official record of Quebec lists Hubbard's death in the report of Jan 27, 1776.

As to the circumstances and date of Capt. Hubbard's death, there seems to be some confusion. The journalists are divided in reporting; first, that Hubbard was only wounded; second, that Hubbard was wounded and died on the field of battle on the night of Dec. 31, 1775; third, that Hubbard was wounded and taken prisoner, later to return to New England; fourth, that Hubbard, wounded, was captured and died of his wounds, sometime between Jan. 8 and 19, 1776, at the Seminary of Laval, Quebec, where the wounded Rebel prisoners were lodged.

Of these four versions, number three, supported by only one journal seems the least plausible and number four, supported by the greatest number of Journal entries seems to be unassailable. To make for a complete record, all versions of Captain Hubbard's death are hereby given.

1. Major Meigs - Journal of Arnold's Expedition.
(Mass. Hist. Society, Series 2, Vol. 2, pg. 246) J. J. Henry - Account of of Campaign against Quebec, 1775, pg. 112, 1877 edition)
"Captain Hubbard was one of the wounded officers".

2. Simon Fobes - Journal
(Mag. of Hist. Vol. 33, Ex. No. 130, pg. 20)
"Our troops were mowed down in piles. I saw my Capt. Hubbard leaning on the side of a building. I spoke and said "Are you wounded Captain?" He replied that he was, but he said, "March, march on". His orderly sergeant was shot down at his side and on page 22 -- "What became of the commissioned officers who were captured, I do not know".

3. Col. Arnold - Letter to Gen. Washington
(Force, Vol. 4, Series 4, pg. 674)
In the list of wounded and prisoners which Arnold reports to Gen. Washington is this entry. "Captain Hubbard - wounded slightly".

4. Lincoln - History of Worcester, page 113

"Among those who joined the expedition at Quebec were Major Timothy Bigelow, Capt. Hubbard and 12 men from Worcester. Hubbard was wounded at Quebec, refusing to be moved; perished in the snow storm which raged with unusual violence. Sergeant Silas

J. J. Henry - Account of Campaign against Quebec, 1775 page 112 (1877 edition)
"Capt. Hubbard also among wounded."

Wesson was killed and Timothy Rice mortally wounded, died in the hospital. Bigelow was captured along with other Worcester men and not released until Nov. 1776."

5. Lincoln - History of Worcester, page 276
Captain Hubbard shared in the extreme sufferings of the March to Quebec, probably more than his perportion as acting under commission among those who had no reverence for artificial distinction, beyond that yielded to the legitimate authority of courage and wisdom.

Captain Hubbard fell at the head of his company on Dec. 31, 1775. Respected for his fearless interpidity and loved for his personal worth, his men wished to remove him to a place of safety from the vollies of balls poured down from the ramparts. But he refused, saying, "I came here to serve with you, I will stay here to die with you", these his last words to a commrade who survived. Bleeding and stretched out on a bed of ice, life soon departed."

6. E. W. Day - One thousand Hubbards.

"With the coming of fall 1776, Col. Arnold persuaded General Washington of the feasibility of an expedition to Quebec. The object of the service and the destination of the troops were known only to the superior officers. It was announced that the service would be attended with danger, labor and suffering.

Hubbard, brave, energetic, did not shrink from peril or hardship in the cause at which he had devoted himself and at his own request was appointed to the command of a company in Arnold's detachment. While the troops were quartered at Fort Weston, he wrote his wife in terms worthy of a patriot martyr, - "I know not if I shall ever see you again. The weather grows cold and the woods, they say, are terrible to pass. But I do not value life or property if I can secure liberty for my children."

On the 30th of December, 1775, the assault was made on Quebec. Capt. Jonas Hubbard was also wounded beneath the walls and refusing to be moved, died of exposure in the fierce snow storm."

7. John Codman - Arnold's Expedition to Quebec, pg. 236-244-264

"Captain Hubbard had been crippled by a shot which broke his ankle but he refused to be moved to the rear and explained to his would-be bearers. "I

came here to serve with you, I will stay here to die with you".

"General Carlton sent out search parties in the direction of Sault-au-Matelot and St. Ro gue the day after the assault. Capt. Hubbard was rescued and carri d to the hospital within the city.

"The American wounded officers were lodged at the Seminary of Laval. Their baggage was allowed to be sent to them from the outside and they were given good care. Capt. Hubbard, severely wounded in the assault, died a few days later from his wounds".

8. Captain Thayer - Journal
(Rhode Island Hist. Society Call, Vol. 6, L867, pg. 28)

"Capt. Hubbard was wounded and died shortly after in the hospital at Quebec." (Pg. 28)

"Officers taken at Quebec, Jan. 1, 1776, "Captain Hubbard, who died of his wounds". (Pg. 31.)

"List of officers captured at Quebec (36 in number). Captain Hubbard of Worcester, Mass. - Died of his wounds." (Pg. 41)

9. Captain Dearborn - Diary
(Mag. of History, Vol. 34, Ex. No. 135, pg. 30)

"In the list of wounded officers as a result of the attack, "Captain Hubbard, of Worcester, shot thru the ankle of which he died."

10. Captain Topham - Journal
(Mag. of History, Ex. No. 50, pg. 36)

"Under heading of those wounded and taken prisoners - 'Captain Hubbard, who died'".

11. Joseph Ware - Diary
(Mag. of History, Ex. No. 134, Vol. 34, pg. 16, 18)

"Listed as among those killed, "Captain Hubbard".

The following entry appears opposite the dates, Jan. 15-19, 1776. "Captain Hubbard died of wounds he received coming in".

12. Ebenezer Wild - Diary
(Mag. of History, Vol. 34, Ex. No. 134, pg. 44)

The following entry appears opposite the dates, Jan 8-15, 1776. "Captain Hubbard died of wounds coming in".

Adjutant General's Office - Washington, D. C.

The name of Jonas Hubbard, Captain, Mass. Bay, appears on a return of Rebel Prisoners taken at Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, which return is dated July 27, 1776, and shows under remarks, "Died of wounds".

Careful study of the foregoing records leaves little doubt but that Capt. Hubbard, wounded soon after the beginning of the attack on Quebec on the night of Dec. 31, 1775, by musket ball which shattered his ankle, remained on the field of action refusing offers of assistance to the rear.

Hubbard seems to have remained at the place where he was wounded, unable to move because of the nature of his injury, while his men pushed on to the attack. Exposed to the fierce blizzard that raged during the evening and the following morning, Hubbard was finally rescued and carried into the city, a captive, by the detachment of British whom Carlton had sent out in the early morning of the next day, Jan 1, 1776, to pick up the wounded who remained on the field.

Hubbard was lodged with the rest of the wounded Rebel officers at the Seminary Laval, here he undoubtedly received good care from the nuns in attendance. But evidently, because of loss of blood or some unknown complication, such as gangreen or pneumonia, contracted as a result of his exposure, Hubbard died while still in the hospital, some days after his capture.

The actual date of his death is not to be found. Will's Diary places it between Jan. 8, 1776, and Jan. 15, -19 of 1776, but he died as a result of his wound soon after the first of January, 1776, seems indisputable.

Of Captain Hubbard's death under the circumstances stated above, there can be no doubt, therefore, the absurdity of the entry in Fobes' Diary (pg. 42) is self evident. Fobes, as has been pointed out, was a member of Capt. Hubbard's company and therefore it is difficult to explain why or how he could have made such a mistake. Fobes tells in his journal how he was captured the night of the assault and some time later, was able to make his escape. He returned to Mass., over the same route by which the expedition had approached Quebec and relates that he encountered many grim evidences of the passage of Arnold's men, such as the bones of the unburied soldiers, wrecks of the shattered bateaux and remains of discarded materials of all sorts which Arnold's men had abandoned along the march.

Fobes finally reached Boston and after a few days,

resumed his track to his home at Chaterbury, Windham County, Conn. His route took him through Worcester, Mass., arriving there sometime in the middle of September, 1776.

The entry in Fobes' diary at this point is amazing, considering the many sources which absolutely disprove his statement.

Fobes' Diary - (Mag. of Hist. Vol 33, Ex. No. 130, pg. 42.)

"I stopped at Worcester to see Captain Hubbard, a single man, who had hired himself out to a common farmer, a short distance out of Worcester village. I found him at his employers. He took me into the house and introduced me to the family. After some conversation, he took me to his room and going to his chest, took out a pocketbook and asked me if I knew it. It was one that I had handed to him for safe-keeping when I volunteered to storm Quebec. There were in it six and two-thirds dollars together with some papers of value. He had kept it safely and now delivered it to me with apparent satisfaction. I stopped with him through the day".

This is all very interesting and a very fitting anecdote about the character of Captain Hubbard but it is at absolute variance with the facts as we know them.

Captain Hubbard, far from being a man who would hire out to a farm-hand to a common farmer as stated by Fobes, was a man of means. He was proprietor of a large farm just out of Worcester and owned a house in the Village of Worcester which he had received from his father, Daniel Hubbard.

The inventory of his estate as reported to the Probate Court of Worcester in 1777, lists many items, that indicate his status as a man of considerable property, among which are a farm of 600 acres and two plots, together with houses and barns, one of 40 acres and another of 27 acres in the village of Worcester. The estate had an estimated value of over 1220L, which was a tidy sum, especially in those days. A man with this amount of property would hardly be inclined to hire himself out as a farm-hand.

Again - Fobes says that Hubbard was a single man. This statement is also inaccurate as has been proven by citing of the Vital Records of Worcester, Mass., which state that Jonas Hubbard married Mary Stevens at Worcester, March 7, 1759, and that Jonas was the father of seven children born at Worcester between 1761 and 1775.

If additional proof is needed, one is referred to a Resolve passed by this Mass. General Assembly on June 17, 1776, directing that Mary Hubbard be paid the wages due her late husband, Capt. Jonas Hubbard, who "went on the exped-

ition against Quebec, and after his arrival there died." The Resolve further states that Jonas Hubbard's family consisted of "aged father, seven small children and their mother."

In the hope of getting additional facts about the death of Capt. Hubbard, a search was made of the newspapers of that day, copies of which are on file at the New York Public Library.

The Mass, Spy, published in Worcester, seems to have scooped the news by publishing, on Jan. 19, 1776, a letter written by Gen. Wooster from Montreal, on Jan. 6, 1776, to Col. Warner at Bennington, Vermont. This letter briefly announced the failure at Quebec and told of the death of Gen. Montgomery.

The Connecticut Gazette, published in Hartford, was next to carry the story, on Jan 26, 1776, followed by the New York Gazette, on Jan. 29, 1776.

Word of the disaster reached Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress was sitting, before Jan. 29, for on that date the Secretary of the Congress gave out the official announcement of the defeat which was published in the Penns. Packet on that date.

A detailed report of the assault did not reach the coast until some days later and again it was the Mass. Spy which first reported the events of the attack on Feb. 9, 1776. Gen. Montgomery's death was announced and the description of his burial on Jan. 2, 1776 was printed. Also the list of killed, wounded and those taken prisoner which list included the following item about Capt. Hubbard.

"Captain Hubbard of Worcester was taken prisoner and is wounded in the ankle but is likely to do well."

This same reference to Capt. Hubbard was made in the Conn. Gazette on Feb. 16, and in the Penns. Packet on Feb. 26, 1776.

On Feb. 16, 1776, the Mass. Spy published an additional account of the attack which stated that Capt. Hubbard of Worcester was "slightly wounded".

An effort was made to find some reference to the death of Capt. Hubbard but this was unsuccessful, as the files were not complete. It is thought that the Mass. Spy is on file at the Worcester Society of Antiquity and an effort will be made to find this reference at a later date.

The newspapers carried several stories about the assault on Quebec but no additional mention is made of Capt. Hubbard.

It is evident from the records of the Worcester Probate Court that Capt. Hubbard's family was not completely cognizant of his death until after the first of the succeeding year. It was not until Feb. 6, 1777 that petition was made to the Probate Court for the administration of Capt. Hubbard's estate. Wouldn't it be interesting to find out the circumstances under which his family were informed of his death?

The above statement is in error for it must be remembered that as early as June 17, 1776, the widow Hubbard petitioned the Mass. General Assembly for wages due her late husband, "who went on an expedition against Quebec and after his arrival, there died".

Compiled by A. R. Wolfe of Flushing, Long Island
Submitted by M. S. Price of Dixon, Illinois
both descendants of Captain Jonas Hubbard.

Part V

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Extract from the diary of Major Morton Tower, describing his escape from Libby Prison. This manuscript is in the possession of his niece, Mrs. Charles D. Knowlton, Freeport, Illinois.

Submitted by Elder William Brewster Chapter,

D. A. R.

Freeport, Illinois.

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Registrar.

ARMY EXPERIENCE OF MAJOR MORTON TOWER FROM 1861 to 1864.

His Escape From Libby Prison--At the Battles of Bunker Hill, Antietam, Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg and Others.

Rumors of war were rife during the Fall and Winter of '60 '61. I belonged at the time to an organization called the "Boston Tiger," a company of militia. This was joined by another company called the "City Guards." We drilled nightly, and about February, 1861, when we formed two more companies, one of which I was made a corporal. When the firing on Sumpter took place we offered our services to the Government, were immediately accepted and sent to Fort Independence, in Boston harbor, to relieve the regulars there. We were soon relieved by the Roxbury City Guards. We passed the time until playing soldier, but being kept strictly to all manner of drill pertaining to the service. When the first battle of Bull Run was fought we offered our services to the Government for the war; this was accepted with the proviso that we were to form a regiment which was done in two days by taking in other militia companies.

We were sworn into service July 16, 1861, and a few days after we marched through Boston, as well equipped, and probably as well drilled, as any regiment that left the state. In two days we found ourselves in Maryland, within three days march of our destination, which was Williamsport. This was to be our first experience at long marches, and well I remember it. When we left the state our ideas of the necessities required by a soldier were somewhat elaborate; I do not believe there was a man in the command whose knapsack weighed less than 80 pounds, and some

ghed at least 150. When we were through with that march our knapsacks weighed less, and the inhabitants along the route found manna. From that time forth the weight of our loads continued to dwindle until we found that one woolen, one rubber blanket and piece of shelter tent in a roll hung over our shoulder was all sufficient.

My regiment participated in most of the great Eastern battles, but at Gettysburg was completely surrounded in the town itself and I, together with nearly the whole command, was taken prisoner.

The Confederates gathered us up, marched us over the battle-field to their rear, and I had every reason to think that after more than two years vainly endeavoring to get into Richmond, I was at last destined to reach there.

We were marched about three miles to the rear of their army and halted. The incessant reverberations of the artillery and the rapid discharge of musketry told us how bloody was the struggle and how well disputed the ground. On the 4th we heard rumors of the repulse of the enemy, and unmistakable indications told us our captors were in full retreat. On that day our only celebration was the glorious news that Vicksburg was captured by Grant, and our knowledge that our troops had won at Gettysburg.

We started on our march during the morning and marched steadily until midnight, in a drenching rain, to a place called Monteray. The next day we started early, and could plainly hear the firing in our rear, which gave us groundless hopes of our recapture. All through our march in Pennsylvania and Maryland and the people along the route gave us provisions, which our guards allowed us to receive, in fact, during our long march in charge of the men who had seen service, we received kindness. Our rations, after we entered Virginia, were scanty,

our march was a hard one, as it rained very hard most of the , and when it did not rain the heat was almost unbearable. On third day's march they camped us on the very same ground our ment first occupied in 1861, near Williamsport. The people there rd of the capture of our regiment, and as we passed through town loaded us with provisions.

We crossed the Potomac by the ferry, which was a tedious process, again found ourselves once more in Virginia, with but little pect of recapture. Stanton, our destination, was about 200 miles y; this distance was made by forced marches. We had few blankets, those mostly of rubber, a canteen and a haversack were all we rried, the latter was most of the time empty; at irregular inter- s during the march rations of flour and raw beef were issued, which cooked by making a paste of the flour and baking on the hot coals, meat was cooked the same way. All things have an end, so did march to Stanton, Va. We were strongly guarded, only one man, t I know of, Col, Spofford, of a Pennsylvania regiment, managed escape. Once I tried it. While marching along a railroad one ny night I managed to slide down an embankment, and thought I succeeded, when a voice said to me, "If you feel rested you better the other fellows." Again I might have escaped had I only rec- nized the chance. One night as we were going into camp we passed ll where men were getting water, I passed out of the line, lled my canteen, and stood watching the men, when one of them ed me to what regiment I belonged; on my replying 13th achusetts he kindly escorted me to the prisoners camp. Our form was worn by many of the Confederates, so one could have yed among them without being noticed.

hen we arrived at Stanton a large crowd was at the depot

met us; our reception was very loud if not very warm. Here were to say goodbye to our guards, and to be handed over to the tender mercies of the "Stay at Homes." Captain Patterson, of the 61st Virginia, had been in command, and he bade us good-bye, saying: "I and my boys have treated you as well as we could. When you get to Richmond everything will be taken from you; the rubber blankets, haversacks and canteens you have will be of great use to my men." Instantly almost every man handed them what he had, the guard then left us, but soon came back and loaded us with pies, cakes and cold meat, and when the cars started for Richmond gave us three cheers, which we returned. This was a good bye for a long while to any considerate treatment. On the evening of the same day our sorry column, weary, foot-sore and dust covered from eighteen days hard marching, was marched through the streets of Richmond to Libby prison.

The gloomy and forbidding exterior of the prison, and the pale, emanciated faces staring vacantly at us through the bars, were repulsive enough, but at least it was a haven of rest from the weary foot march. We were ushered into a lower room where we were thoroughly searched, and all money and articles of any value taken from us. We were then ushered in to the upper, south room, but a chair, bench, table or bunk was there, from the rafters hung a lot of old dirty blankets, from these we helped ourselves, and when put to use we found them filled with vermin. Weary and sore we laid ourselves on the bare floor and slept as only overworked men can sleep.

Libby prison stood close by the Lynchburg canal, and in full view of the James river. It is a capacious ware-house, built of brick and roofed with tin; the building has a front of about 140 feet,

h a depth of 105, there are nine rooms, each 102 feet long
45 feet wide; the height of the ceiling from the floor is
st seven feet, except the upper story, which is better ven-
lated owing to the pitch of the roof, and at each end of these
ms are five windows.

We are now fairly embarked upon Libby life, little thinking
at a long weary time it would be before we were once more free.

The room I was in was occupied by officers from the Army of
Potomac; there were over two hundred of us. Our only water
pply was one faucet in one corner, with a sort of a trough for
water to run into, which we utilized as a bath-tub when we could
t a chance, which was not often among so many. Our rations
re of the scantiest kind-with the exception of a short time
ay allowed us to receive boxes from home. Mornings, the first
ing was roll call, which meant standing in line in files of
rs until counted. After this came what was called breakfast, which
sisted of a piece of unbolted corn-bread three inches square
d a very small piece of meat, mostly rancid bacon; this was
l the bread and meat for the day. About five o'clock in the
ternoon a half a dozen negroes, each with a couple of buckets,
uld appear; these buckets were filled with a sort of broth that
e meat had been boiled in, with a little rice added, and of this
ey gave us about a pint. Such were the rations we received every
y. Every morn came a darky with a frying pan filled with tar;
hich was steaming hot to fumigate the rooms. Once a week came
rubbing day, which was most dreaded of all days; the same darkies
uld appear with buckets and brooms and thoroughly drench the
or with water; this, as we had to sleep on the bare floors would
ke it decidedly uncomfortable for a day or two.

life at Libby at best was very monotinous, but as we became to it we passed the time playing cards, chess and other games. ...ls of all kinds were in vogue. We had mock trials, civil and ...tary, in which generally the culprit would be an officer who ...rstood very little English, and the trials the anxiety of the ...ners and thr jury to understand what was going on would be ... interesting to the outsiders, but did not appear so to them. ...nd lectures, and published a weekly paper called the "Libby ...nicle." The editor, I thought then, and still think, could ... been successfully used for libel, the items were generally ...te personal. Then at night after lights were out came what ... called the "Catechism," when such questions as these were ... and answered: "Who hid behind the big gun?" "Who surrendered ... humanity's sake?" "Who washed his clothes in the soup buckets?" ... burnt the hash?" "Who took a bath?" etc; and these were ...lled to with the names of the several offenders, much to the ...ement of those acquainted with the circumstances referred to. ...se highly refined entertainments usually closed with a bombard-...t of all the utensils one could find at hand, which resulted in ...neral search for personal property the next morning. At one ...e we gave theatrical and musical entertainments, and they were ...rkably good, as among so many, more than average talent was to ... found. Sundays, as we had several chaplains amongst us, we had ...ine service. And we had temperance lectures by the famous Neal ... They did not make much impression on the audience, for of all ... 1500 or 2000 men who attended, I knew of not one who used ...xicating liquors, perhaps the fact it was not to be had, had ...thing to do with it.

About a month during the Fall of '63 we were allowed to receive

...s from home, and some clothing was sent for the prisoners ...alle Isle by the Sanitary Commission, and here I want to say ...t any true, loyal man who saw the workings of that commission ...l echo with his whole soul, "God bless the Sanitary Commission." ...ds cannot tell the good work they did.

While we received boxes from home we fared very well. We gave ...d received dinners, and for a time, if prisoners can be, were ...lly. Christmas came about this time and we had a grand ball in ...n of the lower rooms, were allowed to burn candles until midnight; ...sang and danced until then. Soon after lying down some one ...rted singing "Home, Sweet Home," and soon, I do not think, there ...s a man but that joined in singing the grand old tune, and grand ...t it must have sounded when one takes into consideration our sur-...ndings.

Winter was cold and cheerless without fires and scanty clothing. ...e was dreary indeed; we had long given up hopes of exchange, but ...l willingly submitted to the decision made by our government, that ...arrangement for a just and equable exchange of prisoners could be ...s.

From the time one becomes a prisoner the whole tenor of his thoughts ...ll be the means and method of escape. Very few chances were offered, ...g to the almost impregnable position of the prison. Few escapes ...e made, and most of these by seizing sudden opportunities. Occas-...ally visitors, mostly citizens of Richmond, were allowed, by the ...orities, to enter the prison, and when leaving would pass out ...ut being challenged by the sentinels.

One day several visited the prison. Captain Porter, Major Bates ...Lieut. King, having obtained citizens clothing from home, donned ...same, followed this group of visitors past the guard; Capt. Porter ...eded in reaching our lines, but the other two were recaptured.

At another time workmen were replacing wooden bars in the
er story with iron ones, and Lieut. Cupp disbuised himself as
of the number by soiling his hands and face, putting his old
rt over his clothes and taking a piece of iron bar in his hands.
the workmen left at dinner time he quietly followed them out
the prison. As he passed across the street he was stopped by
citizen, to whom he apparently explained the alterations being
at the prison. He then cooly walked up the street and
bably as cooly into our lines.

At another time Major Halstead and Lieut. Wilson were in the
ital, presumably sick. The major, who had been a tailor prior
his military life, offered to make a uniform for one of the
geons, but the surgeon, however, did not wear the same, for one
ternoon the major in the surgeons uniform, and Lieut. Wilson,
by some means had obtained a confederate private's uniform,
only walked out of the door, but all the way down the peninsular
the Federal lines.

Libby prison had always been considered b y the Confederate
thorities as one of the most difficult of all the prisons from
ch to effect an escape, the building being completely isolated.
the north and south sides were vacant lots, on the east and west
reets. Libby itself is a brick building divided into three
ments, of which the middle portion of the ground floor was the
y portion accessible to the prisoners, the north and south rooms
ng occupied, one as the Confederate Officer's quarters, the other
a hospital for the Union sick; the basement under this hospital
used as a place for rubbish, also as a place of temporary re-
tacle for the dead previous to burial. The prison was guarded night
day by twenty sentinels, five on each side of the building. During

ember of 1863 and January of 1864, combined attempts at ape were commenced. The first of these was to tunnel to the er; this was found to be impractible. They had meantime ained access to the middle tenement by raising a board from the or. Next tunneling was tried, but was stopped by the tunnel ing in contact with a large rock. Another tunnel was abon- ed on account of striking a flow of water. Trace of the tunnels re obliterated and all endeavors in this direction ceased. Had y been able to reach the sewer, which was built of brick, and to the outskirts of the city, undoubtedly the prison could have en emptied of prisoners in a few hours.

Discouraging though these failures were to the men engaged, y were not disheartened. The next attempt made was commenced in brick fireplace on the south side of the middle room, the object ing to reach the basement under the hospital. This was done by ging out the bricks from the fire-place, the only implements ed being a common case-knife. These bricks had to be replaced ter the night's work was finished every trace of which must be literated.

After obtaining entrance to the basement under the hospital, ladder was formed of old pieces of ropes, blankets and sticks, ich was hidden away during the day. The first work in the cellar s to remove the bricks from the foundation, this making an opening about two feet by eighteen inches in size. Then it became essary to cut through one of the piles which formed thefoundation the building. This was a tedious labor, as the work had to be e with ordinary pocket knives. Then commenced the process of neling through the dirt, which was accomplished by filling common tton boxes, with which the prison was furnished, and placing e contents under the rubbish in the cellar, throwing it into sinks

...re it was washed away by the water, and in every other conceivable ...e where it would not attract attention. After the tunnel had ...n dug a few feet, one would lie on his back draw the spitton to his ...t by means of a string, loosen the dirt behind his head with an ... chisel, fill the box with his hands and pull the string, when the ...tton full of dirt would be drawn out by a comrade and replaced with ...mpty one. All the excavating of the tunnel was accomplished in this ...er. As we had no means of propping the tunnel, the sensation ... being buried alive was fearful and men could work only for short ...iods of time. Near the middle of the tunnel quite a large rock was ...untered, which caused us to delfect slightly from our original ...rse. As they approached the yard of the ware-house, thinking they had ...ched the enclosure, they dug up to the surface, and upon breaking ...ough, discovered they had come out in the street outside the ...ce, within a few yards of the sentinels. The hole was quickly ...lled with a pair of old pants and some straw, and the digging ... continued a few feet farther to the desired point in the yard. ...mpty hogshead was drawn over the opening to conceal it in the ... time. After the final completion of the tunnel the excavation, ...essarily small, could only be passed through with great exertion, ... being able to just crawl through the opening.

After 52 nights of hard and dangerous labor the tunnel was ...pleted Feb. 8th, 1864. Even then while passing out of the yard ...to the street we came in full view of the sentinels about the ...sion.

In a building which occupied a part of the yard, our boxes ...a home were stored, since the autorities had stopped delivering ...m to us. Could we but reach that yard we supposed the sentries ...ld think we were their men stealing them. This they probably ... as not one of us was challenged during the night of our escape.

of ordinary wooden picket gates; through these we passed into the street in plain sight of at least seven sentinels.

On the night of February 9th, as soon as it was sufficiently dark, the exodus from the prison commenced. Major Hamilton, Col. Rose, and some of the projectors were the first to pass through. Col. Davis of the 4th Maine, and myself passed through the tunnel to the yard just as the clocks of Richmond were striking twelve. The colonel had been seriously wounded in his left arm, which was nearly helpless, and I had to help him crawl through the tunnel calling him along as best I could. We passed under the archway watching for what we thought favorable moments to evade the sentinels' observation. Col. Davis turned into and went down the street first. After a few anxious moments I followed and came up with Davis leaning against a building. We then passed along to the suburbs of the city, when we came to a railroad, near which a sentry was standing near a small fire. We succeeded in eluding his vigilence and walked as rapidly as possible away from Richmond, crossing over unoccupied fortifications. Near daybreak we reached a small thicket of woods where we stopped to rest. We had scarcely lain down when we heard "reveille" sounding all round us. We knew we had to move and we did so suddenly. We came out in full view of their camps, and tried to find some hiding place. We were not successful in this; we were on a small hill, within not more than a thousand yards from where cavalry was located. We lay down on the ground expecting of course to be recaptured before the day was over. Time passed on, and still we were safe. After the longest and most anxious day I ever spent, night came again and once more we breathed freely. We again started on, evading in the best way we could their camps and sentries. Early in the morning we reached the banks of the Meachominy river, where there was a grove of large trees with no

nderbrush, in plain sight of a sentry, had he been looking our way. was leaning over a small fire around which several men were sleep-ng. It was as dangerous for us to retreat as it was to advance, so did the latter. We struck the river where parts of an old pontoon at and other drift had lodged, over which we passed in safety. For hour or more we travelled on, hiding in the brush the remainder of day. As soon as night fell we again took up our line of march. ring our wandering we avoided all highways and open fields. Most of way lay through swamps filled with tangled underbrush, and with ter sometimes waist deep. The weather was very cold, even the tomac river being partly frozen over during the time we were out. shaped our course by the North star. At one time during the night, heard the tinkling of a cow bell, as we were walking along a path. vis thought it would be a good scheme to have some fresh milk; therfore hid in the brush beside the path, waiting for the cow come along; however, the cow proved to be no cow at all, but Confederate soldier leading his horse, which had a cow bell suspended from its neck. We hunted no more lacteal flued that night, as we come to the conclusion that it was not healthy, although at fferent times we heard more bells, which we always carefully avoided. rly that morning we found, as we thought, a secure place for the y, near an old log. We had not hidden there long before we heard baying of a hound, and as the sound grew nearer and nearer, we the enemy were on our track. It was no use to run and we prepared selves the best we could. The Colonel selected a stout club, and pened a common pocket knife, which I possessed, and we waited. n a hound came up, jumped on a log and commenced to bay, not offering touch us unless we moved. The Colonel struck the dog over the head with cudgel and I with my knife, and soon he was a good enough dog for us. travelled for an hour or two hunting for another place to hide,

where we stayed until dark, when we once more commenced our tramp. We journeyed all night through the swamp until daylight, when we suddenly came into the Williamsburg turnpike, which we had all along been trying to avoid.

We struck the road in plain sight of a Confederate picket, who called upon us to halt, which we did not see fit to do, but turned and ran for the swamp; three shots were fired at us as we disappeared. We managed to hide under some old logs, in water nearly up to our necks. For nearly an hour we could hear them hunting for us and calling to each other. We travelled for a couple of hours and hid for the day in a thicket. As soon as it began to grow dark we heard someone passing near us, and as they came in sight we discovered them to be two escaped Union officers. We joined forces and travelled together during the night. Early in the morning we came in sight of a house, which we concluded to visit. We found three or four women there, and to them we said that we were Confederate cavalry, and that the Yankees had captured our horses and chased us through the swamp. We asked where our troops were. Pointing to a hill, they informed us "there were right smart of 'em" over there. They gave us some corn bread and biscuit, when we immediately left, making a wide detour of the place indicated as being occupied by the Confederates and soon again went into hiding.

At night-fall we once more started, and had travelled for about three or four hours when we saw a large fire ahead of us. We proceeded toward this, coming soon into a large field in which were three haystacks, we could plainly see the fire, which was near a road; we dared not approach nearer, as the haystacks offered a tempting bed we burrowed into the center of one, lay down and enjoyed our first real rest since leaving Richmond. Next morning, feeling much refreshed, we concluded to travel for a few hours and find a safe hiding place, as we thought

hmystacks from their position, to conspicious. We passed
nd the place where we had seen the fire on the previous night,
we came to a woods where we had a plain view of the Williamsburg
pike. We had been laying down for an hour or two when we saw coming
the direction of Williamsburg a troop of Cavalry. As they approached
enough for us to distinguish their uniforms and equipments we
t sure they were Union. We waved our hats to them, when they broke
a galop and came cheering to where we stood. We found them to be a
any of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, commaded by Captain Ackerly,
ing out from the camp at Williamsburg to relieve a company that
been sent out to help escaping prisoners, they having heard of
escape from officers already arrived. The fires we had seen in the
ht had been built by these troops, thinking they might be seen by
itives. We stayed at this place all day. Captain Ackerly furnished
with horses and with the company relieved we rode to Williamsbur,
istance of about eight miles, where we found several officers who
succeeded in escaping. We were received with open arms by everyone,
furnished with a tent, plenty of blankets and eatables, of which
had been almost without since leaving Richmond, seven days before,
which place we took with us two small boxes of sardines, a piece
bologne sausage about four inches long, which we had saved from
s received from home, and two small pieces of Confederate corn bread;
se were all the rations used by us during our wanderings, excepting
bread we received from the only house we visited. We slept well
night and were up when the sunrise gun was fired and reveille sounded.
the flag raised, and never did a flag look as handsome to us as
Glory' did that morning. One who had not passed through the hard-
experienced by us in the last eight months could not imagine the
we felt in knowing that we were once more wholly free.

One hundred and nine officers escaped through the tunnel, 53 of whom succeeded in reaching our lines.

From Williamsburg we were sent to Yorktown in ambulances, from which place some thirty of us were sent by steamer to Fortress Monroe, where we received by Gen. B. F. Butler, who placed everything in Virginia hotel at our disposal. Next morning General Butler deatailed an escort for us, with which we proceeded, passing through Baltimore, and upon arriving at Washington marched to the White House, where we were received by President Lincoln. The news of our escape had proceeded us and all along our route from Fortress Monroe to Washington we were constantly receiving ovations from the crowds of people that thronged our way.

The officers on board the boat that conveyed us from Yorktown to Fortress Monroe did not apparently know who we were. As we left the former place we occupied the cabin, and of course were jubilient and very noisy. Soon the captain of the boat came into the cabin and said, "This noise must be stopped." He then left, but soon reappeared and asked, "Are you the men that escaped from Libby?" We replied "Yes." He then said, "Make all the damned noise you please."

Aboard the same boat was the celebrated Miss Dix, of Sanitary and Soldier's hospital fame. She was greatly interested in us and our adventures, and invited us all to visit her in her home at Washington. At the Capitol there was the usual amount of "Red tape." We had received orders to be paid off, and had been allowed thirty days leave of absence. For two days I had vainly tried to get my pay, visiting the Treasury department each morning. On the third morning I again presented myself there, and was met by the usual answer "That I would have to wait." I remarked "that it was mighty hard for a man who had just spent eight months in Libby prison and with a 30-day leave of absence in his pocket, would not get the where-with all to get home." As I said this a kindly

...ing gentlemen, who stood beside me, asked me my name, rank and ...ent, saying to me, "Wait a moment." He left, but soon returned, ...ing me a check for my pay. He then handed me his card, and on ... found inscribed that name of Walt Whitman, known as the poet and ...ier's friend.

Thus ended my experience as a Union Prisoner of War.

MAJOR MORTON TOWER.

Part VI

Surveyor's Contract - 1792

Contract between William Swancey and John Musser and Thomas Grant of Pennsylvania for surveying lands, drawn up Dec. 21, 1792

Copied from the document in possession of L. M. Swanzey, Freeport, Illinois.

Submitted by Elder William Brewster Chapter
D. A. R.

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Registrar

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT
indented made agreed upon this twenty first Day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and ninety two
BETWEEN William Swancey of Mifflin County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Esquire of the one (?) part, and John Musser of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster, Gentleman, and Thomas Grant of Northumberland County, Esquire in the Commonwealth aforesaid of the other part - - -

WHEREAS the said William Swancey hath located Lands in the County of Huntingdon in the Common Wealth aforesaid to the amount of twenty five thousand Acres whereof he the said William Swancey this day delivered descriptions unto the said John Musser and Thomas Grant AND WHEREAS it was agreed by and between said parties that the said Land should be surveyed under the Superintendence of Daniel Turner of Mifflin County aforesaid at the reasonable Costs and Expense of thesaid John Musser and Thomas Grant, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns Provided the Land was good and arrable and returns of the surveys made into the Land Office of Pennsylvania within six Months from the Day of Date hereof

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that the said William Swancey for himself his heirs Executors and Administrators doth covenant promise and grant to and with the said John Musser and Thomas Grant their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, that he the said William Swancey his heirs, Executors and Administrators shall and will cause the said Lands to be surveyed under the Superintendence of the said Daniel Turner and agreeably to the agreement aforesaid within six Months next ensuing, and cause the said Surveys to be returned into the Surveyor' Generals Office of the said Commonwealth within six Months from the Date hereof AND the said John Musser and Thomas Grant for themselves, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators do covenant promise and grant to and with the said William Swancey, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns that they, the said John Musser and Thomas Grant shall and will immediately upon the return of the Surveys of the Land pay, all reasonable Costs and Expenses; and unto the said Daniel Turner, his Administrators, Executors or Assigns the sum of One Hundred Pounds Specie as aforesaid:
AND further that if the said William Swancey shall make more discoveries (of Land) adjoining the aforesaid Land, that they the said John Musser and Thomas Grant their Executors or Administrators will purchase from him to the amount of Thirty thousand Acres (Provided the same is good and arrable) on the Terms aforesaid for the true Performance whereof the said Parties (?) bind

themselves each unto the other in the Sum of One Thousand Pounds Specie to be paid by the party delinquent to the party observant. In Witness whereof the said parties to these Presents have hereunto set their Hands and Seals Dated the Day and Year first above above written. *

SEALED & DELIVERED) John Musser
in the presence
of us.
N.B. the said Daniel
Turner is not to make
any charge against the) Tho Grant
said John Musser and
Thomas Grant for his
Superintendence.

John Barnett

Ebenezar Brancham (?)

* The word above appears twice in the original.

Copy of a bill rendered by Wm Swanzey of Pennsylvania to the North American Land Company - 1799.

Copied from the original copy in the possession of L. H. Swanzey, Freeport, Illinois.

Submitted by Elder William Brewster Chapter
D. A. R.

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Registrar.

Dr. The North American Land Company (In and with) William Swanzey .Cr.

To 271 days superintending in Hyde County North Carolina beginning 15th Septr 1796 at 7 Dollars pr day	$1897 --	1796 June 12	By cash of I. Nicholson $150-- R. Morris $150--		$ 300 --
To expenses traveling said time	268 --				
To do from Philadelphia and returning home by order	210 --	1799 Feby 10	By cash from M. Slough for R. Morris		148 -2
To expenses from my home to Philadn & back	58 --		By R. Morris - - -	20 1333)	33 33
	$2433 --		Balance due Wm. Swanzey to 15th June 1797		1951 65
					$2433 --
To contra ballance	$1951 65				

I do certify that the above is Copy of an account rendered by William Swanzey and on record in the Books of the North American Land Company

Garrett Cothinger
Secretary
? (h Or r)

Will of William Swanzey, Pennsylvania, 1824.

Taken from a copy of the original will, made in 1851, in the possession of Mr. L. M. Swanzey, of Freeport, Illinois.

Submitted by Elder William Brewster Chapter

D. A. R.

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Registrar.

Last Will and Testament of Wm. Swanzy
(Fee $1.12½ paid.) ?

In the name of God, Amen. I, William Swanzey of the Township of Walker, in the County of Centre, being weak of body, but of sound mind, memory and understanding (thanks be to Almighty God for the same) being mindful of my mortality, do make and constitute this my last Will and Testament - First and principally I recommend my immortal spirit to God who gave it, in hopes of a joyful resurection and my body to the earth (when it shall please God to seperate my soul and body) to be buried decently at the discretion of my executors - And as to such wordly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me, I give and dispose thereof as follows.
Item, it is my will and I do order and direct that my personal estate be sold by my executors and the proceeds thereof applied to the discharge of my just and lawful debts and funeral expenses, and I do further order and direct that the farm whereon James Harbison now lives be sold as soon as it conveniently can be and so much of the proceeds thereof applied to the full discharge of my debts as remain unsatisfied and the residue of the proceeds of the said farm to be equally divided between my daughters Hetty Zimmerman, Anne Harbison, Jane McKibben, and Isabella McNaul, and my son Samuel T. Swanzy, and I do give and bequeath to my sons William and Hananiah the farm whereon I now live, together with the new surveyadjoining it on the North and West, containing one hundred acres and a survey or tract adjoining the mansion farm on the South, containing fifty acres and I do further order and direct when my demand against the North American Land Company is recovered, that my daughters Anna, Jane, and Isabella and my son Samuel Swanzy do each receive so much out of the same in addition to their before mentioned dividends as will make the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars to each of them, and I do further order and direct that the abovelegacy to my daughter Hetty be for her and her heirs by her husband Zimmerman and the legacy as bequeathed to my daughter Jane be for her and heirs.
And I do further devise and bequeath the sum of three hundred dollars to be paid by my executors to the Rev. James Linn for the use of the missionary fund out of my demand against the above mentioned North American Land Company if so much remains after the payment of my debts and the within mentioned legacies, and I do further devise and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Beck the sum of ten dollars in addition to the fifty acres of land, she has already received, and I devise and bequeath to her daughter Anne Beck and her ~~(?) I~~ son Jesse?the sum of fifty dollars each and I do further order and direct that the residue or ballance of my claim

against the before mentioned North American Land Company be and remain at the disposal of my sons Wm. and Hananiah. I do nominate my sons William and Hananiah to be my executors of this my last will and testament. I publish and declare this and none other to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal the eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.

Sealed and signed in presence of) Wm Swanzy
David Lusk, & Anthony Elton)
Samuel Wilson - James Harbison) (Seal)

Centre County -

I, S. T. Shugert, Deputy Registor in & for the said county of Centre, Do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the record of the Last Will & Testament of William Swanzy, late of Walker Township, deceased, as the same was proved & filed in this office on the 30th day of September A. D. 1825.
Witness my hand and seal of office at Bellefonte, this 10th day of October A. D. 1851.

S. T. Shugert, Dept. Regr.

Will of John Swanzey, Pennsylvania, 1779.

This was copied directly from the faded and torn document in the possession of Mr. L. M. Swanzey, Freeport, Illinois.

Submitted by Elder William Brewster Chapter

D. A. R.

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Registrar.

By the Tenor of These Presents
William Lyon
Register of the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for Cumberland County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Do Make Known unto all Men, that on the Day of the Date heroof, at Carlisle, before me was proved, approved and insinuated the Last Will and Testament of John Swanzey, deceased, (a true Copy whereof is to these Presents annexed) having whilst he lived and at the time of his Death, divers Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits within the said Commonwealth, by Reasonwhereof the Approbation and Insinuation of the said Last Will and Testament, and the committing the Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, which were of the said Deceased, and also the auditing the Accompts, Calculation, and Reckonings of the said Administration, and a final Dismission from the same to me are manifestly known to belong and that Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of the said Deceased anyway concerning his Last Will and Testament was committed to Thomas Wilson and William Swanzey - - - - in the said Testament named, they having first been sworn well and truly to administer Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of the said Deceased and make a true and perfect inventory thereof, and exhibit the same in the Registers' Office at Carlisle, on or before the Nineteenth Day of Maynext, and to render a true and just Accompt, Calculation, and Reckoning of the said Administration on or before the Nineteenth Day of April 1782, or when thereunto lawfully required.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal of Office, at Carlisle, the Nineteenth Day of April in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred, and eighty one.

William Lyon, Reg^{r}.

In the name of God Amen. I, John Swanzey of the Township of West Pen ? ragh in the County of Cumberland, being weak in Bodey but of sound mind and Memory, (Blessed be God) Calling to mind that mortalety of my Bodey and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to Die, Do this fifteenth day of october, in the year of our Lord 1779, make and publish this my last Will and Testament: That is to say Prinsabley and first of all I Recomend my Soul unto the Hands of God that give it, and my Bodey I Recomend to the Descresion of my Executors, Not doubting but at the General Resuraction I shall Recive the Same again by the Mighty Power of God and as touching Such Worldly Esteate as it hath Pleased God to Bless me with I Devise and Dispose of in the Foweling Manner, and first I order that all

my Just Debts to be Paid in a Convenient time after my Decease by my Executors hereafter named.

First, I give and bequeath to the children of my son Henry Swanzey deceased the Sum of Five Pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania to be Equally Divided amongst them, also I give and Bequeath to the Children of my son James Swanzey Deceased the Sum of Ten Pounds money aforesaid viz, five Pounds to his Son John and five Pounds to his two Daughters, also I give and Bequeath to my Daughter Elizabeth twenty five Pounds Money aforesaid, also I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Agness twenty five Pounds Money aforesaid. Also I give and bequeath to my daughter Jean twenty five Pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania also I give and Bequeath to my Son William Swanzey the two Parts of my Plantation I now live on, to be valued or Sold after my Decease and the third part of the Money arising from the Valiation or Sale to be divided between my three Daughters viz, Elizabeth, Agness, and Jean the above legacies the above legacies to be paid out of the Valiation or Sale of the said Plantation first and the remain der Divided as above directed, Also I give and bequeath to my grandson John Steel one bay horse colt two years old Past. I do make and ordain Thomas Wilson my Son in Law and my son William Swanzey executors of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I - - - (one line of writing is gone where paper was folded).

My Hand and Seal on the Day and Year above written.

John Swanzy (Seal)

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered
by the said John Swanzy as and
for his Last Will and Testament
in the Presence of us who were
Present at the Signing and Sealing

Robert Patterson
John Patterson
Tabitha Patterson

A True Copy. William Lyon Reg^{r}.

Note by copyist: The first part of this document is a printed form with blanks for names and dates filled in. The will proper was written with pen and ink on the lower part and the reverse side of the printed form. The document is now under glass. Tho the ink is faded, it is quite legible except where folds of the paper are torn.

Springhill to Pa.
April the 15th 1867

Dear Grand-son:

Hit is with pleasure that I set miself down to drop you a few lines. To let you noe that we are well at present hoping that thees few lines may find you inn good health.

I received your very kind letter and was very glad to hear from you. On the 13th day of April you advised me to come thar but I would rather stay here than to come thar for I have traveled a great deal in my time and I believe that I can doo as well here as eney where. Fur hit is healthy here.

You sed you was not able to work and farm. And if you haint and would rather work with me come rite on fur thare is plenty of woik a wanten to be dun here now and I have plenty to wirk fur you and I.

I would like fur you to bee here and see fur yourself. I have a good shop to wirk in summer ur winter and we will doo all we cen fur you and if you come tell us when you will come and come to Littleton station thare git off and incuire whare I live. Hit is about five miles frum that station to whare I live.

No more at present. Please rite soon to us.

Enoch Piears and Susanne Piears

This letter was written To Enoch James Newkirk,who was just leaving Pennsylvania after serving in the Civil War, by his grandfather Enoch James Piears (or Pierce). Enoch Piears lived in the mountains in northwest West Virginia. He was a cabinet maker of note and a devout Presbyterian.

Supplied by Margaret Newkirk Mc Nutt
(Mrs. J. C.) 803 Hester Ave.
Normal, Illinois

Abingdon, Virginia, July 20th, 1845

[illegible]er Hestin:

[illegible] have taken this opportunity to inform you that we are all in good [illegible] and have been since you left this country. We have been looking [illegible] letter from you for some time. John and James and Washington [illegible]ir family are all well. We have been verry dry this season. [illegible] oats crops has been a greateel injured by the drouth. Our [illegible] crops are the best that has been for the last five years. James [illegible] his interest in the blacks for $350.00 to Washington, Phillip [illegible]self. He has bought James Huston's claim in the farm for five [illegible] dollars. Huston has moved up in Smith and James is living in [illegible] he left. Nancy's father has made her and Columbus a right to [illegible] the farm and James has a right to the other half. They all [illegible] verry well satisfied. Phillip and myself went to school last [illegible]. We are now working on the farm. We sowed eighteen acres of [illegible] and twenty five acres of corn planted.

[illegible] morning I left you I had a verry hard days ride to get back [illegible] that night. I got back about dark. The next morning my mare's [illegible] swelled so that she could not be rode for about two months. [illegible] to buy borrow or else walk home. I had to give John [illegible] five dollars for his black horse. James Larimer has got to be [illegible] and hearty as ever. Old Missis Larimer died in a short time [illegible] you left. Cosin Andrew Buchanan is lying verry low in the fever. [illegible] taken three or four weeks ago. There has been several doctors [illegible] him but none has done him any good. It is supposed to be the [illegible] fever he has. The rest of the connections are all well as far as [illegible]. We have not heard from Matthew since you left last fall. [illegible]ther Catron has bought the mills and is going right ahead to [illegible] a fortune but I think against he pays Patterson one thousand [illegible] in cash his fortune will not be as big as he thinks for.

[illegible] still have it in contemplation to pay you a visit. I do not [illegible] to start before fall come year. I want you to write me a [illegible] as soon as you get this.

The blacks was all hired out. Cogeswell hired for thirty five [illegible], Robert hired for thirty nine dollars and Mary hired for ten.

Phillip is living at home. You must excuse my bad writing and [illegible]elling. I have wrote as much as you will want to read, such as [illegible], and I shall come to a close.

Moses Camel Buchanan.

January the 5th, 1833

dear Susaner:

Deprived as I am of communicating my thoughts to you orally am still thankful there is still one mode left namely writing. long silence in not writing is not indifference or forgetfullness. I have written several letters to you before now and have had an opportunity of sending them.

We are all well except granner she has had a very hard spell sickness this summer. She cannot walk much.

Uncle Richird Lyles family are well. Papa has moved from Saxville to Knewmorket. They are well.

Oh Susaner I never wanted to see any person so much as I do you. I often think of old times. I expect you never think of me anymore.

I expected to have had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you before now. I often think of how we used to go over the orchard a looking for bird's nests. Susan we have seen a great deal of pleasure together. A great deal more than we will see again. I have never been to the place since you left this country.

Ant Mary Ann Haxworths little son is running about and a very sensible child. Ant Betsey Wilhemms little son is a very promising boy and very large to his age. I have a very prity little sister Eliza June Nelson Lyles. She is runing about and trying to talk she is a very delicate little thing indeed.

Mistress Frances Hays has a very fine daughter.

I believe I have nothing more to write at present. Susan, you must be sure to write to me and when you do write a long letter not withstanding my short one. Wee live a great many miles apart but wee must write the oftener.

I remin your friend

Araminta D Lyles

This is a copy of a letter written January 5, 1833 by Araminta D Lyles to Susaner Williams who had moved in a covered wagon to Illinois with her parents, Abel Lewis Williams and Talitha Keener Williams in the year 1826. These families never met again.

Supplied by Margaret Newkirk Mc Nutt
(Mrs. J. C.) 803 Hester Ave.
Normal, Ill.

A great grand daughter of Abel Lewis and Talitha Keener Williams

February 1938

Greenville, Mich., Sept. 19, 1903

Mr. S. B. Kirk,

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

I am much interested in the Tripp Family Chart which you sent me. Its perusal has stirred up my memory of the events of the past three-quarters of a century, and rescued them from the oblivion toward which they were fast tending. As you have spent so much time in collecting the family history and putting it in shape, and have so kindly sent me the copy that I asked for, I feel called upon to put together for your benefit a few reminiscences of the past, and hope they will interest you.

To begin; I can speak from personal knowledge of members of five generations of the Tripp family.

FIRST: Of my grandfather and your great grandfather, David Tripp, of Decatur, Otsego County, N. Y. He died when I was but little more than one year old; so of course I cannot remember him; bit I distinctly recollect his youngest brother, Stephen Tripp, of Fabius, Onondaga County, N. Y. When I was about 8 or 10 years old, I accompanied my parents on a visit to this Uncle Stephen. It was in the winter. We went in a sleigh and remained perhaps a week. Uncle Stephen lived in a brick house, the finest house I had then ever seen. I thought it was a plaace. That was the only

time I ever saw this uncle, and I never afterwards heard from him or any of his family.

SECOND: My uncle, Stephen Tripp, son of your great grandfather. He was never married.

THIRD: Stephen S. Tripp of Peoria, Illinois

FOURTH: Stephen, son of D. H. Tripp, of Peoria, Illinois.

This makes a Stephen in each of the four generations. There may perhaps be a fifth; if so, I do not know him, but for want of a Stephen, great grandson of Nathan Tripp of Decatur, I will mention a grandchild of Nathan T. (Tripp) Elliott of Holly, Mich. This you have the account of members of five successive generations of Tripps, all known personally to me, who am myself a descendant in the seventh generation from John Tripp, the pilgrim founder of the family. Am I not entitled to call myself an antediluvian?

Now as to my grandfather, David Tripp, and his family. He was a noted man of his day and locality---a member of the New York State Assembly, a Justice of the Peace, and very probably a deacon in the church, as everyone in those days was religious. His wife, Mary (or Mahala) Tripp, was a remarkable woman, as well mentally as physically. She bore 15 children within 30 years; all of whom lived to become adults, and all of whom I well knew. When I last saw my grandmother, about 1841, she was well and active. I have always had the impression that her name was Mahala, no Mary.

There was a peculiar circumstance connected with the history of David and Mary Tripp's 15 children, whom, for the sake of convenience, we will in this paper call "the 15". Although they all lived to grow up, they have never all assembled together, as the older ones had married and removed to other States bef re the younger ones were born. My oldest sister, born in 1810, was older than her uncles George and Stephen, and older than her aunts, Marcia, Rhoumah and Celestia. After the return of my parents from the State of Kentucky, in about 1826, the 15 then all being in and about Decatur, a family gathering was arranged for, at which all were to be present; but one of them was ill on the day fixed, and the full assembly never assembled.

When I was two years old, my parents removed from Decatur into Oneida County, a distance of about 60 miles, but we used to visit Decatur every year or so. We would go by wagon or sleigh, and stay perhaps two or three weeks, as there were many relatives on both sides of the house. I used to enjoy these visits very much.

Another circumstance in the history of the 15 was the marriage of three of the girls to men of the Eliot family. Levina married Chester Eliot, and Elizabeth married Alexis Eliot. Chester and Alexis were brother. Patience married my father, Jacob Eliot, who was a cousin of Chester and Alexis. So you see that Captain Doles Eliot (Parens Doles of Kelly, and I, are more than first cousins, though not quite double cousins,---call it cousins and a half.

(1st): Lovina, the oldest of the 15, had six children; (1st) Mary, who married John Merrick; (2nd) George Carver, who married for his first wife Angoline Eliot, his cousin and mine, and for his second wife , Calista Eliot, his first wife's sister. George C. removed to Michigan somewhere in the 50's. He was a Methodist minister, and staid here with me a few days 12 or 15 years ago when the Michigan Conference was held at Greenville; and he was, with the exception of yourself and Lelos and J. Birdsall Brown of Coldwater, the only member of the Tripp family, I think, whom I have ever seen at Greenville. George C. had a farm at Douglas, Mich., where he died afew years after he was here, and where I suppose his family now resides. (3rd) David(Tripp) Eliot was the second son of Lovina. He was also a Methodist minister.. He lived and died in New York State. I know nothing about his family. (4th) Marcia, Lovina's second daughter, married Durkham. (5th) Citty (or Gertrude) Jane, and (6th) Mark (or Marcus), were unmarried, when I left the state, and I know nothing further of them.

(2nd): Patience, my mother, the second of the 15, had five children: (1st) Lovina, who married Luther Ingraham, lived to the age of 75 and died with out children. (2nd) Chester, who lived to be 75 and died without in Detroit, leaving a son and four or five daughters. (3rd) George Tl (Tripp) who was killed in Kelly by the falling of a tree, at the age of 25; (4th) Emily, she married Ira Allen, and died in Kelly; about 12 years ago, leaving three daughters who now live in Kelly; (5th) myself, the only one now left of Patience's children.

(3rd): Polly Tripp, the third of the 15, was never married.

(4th): Nancy Tripp married Chauncey Parker, and remained I think all her life in Decatur. Of her children, I remember David, Mary, Theodocia, Emily and Laura, but can give few particulars of them.

(5th): Your grandfather, Nathan Tripp, was dead when I was last in Decatur, about 1861. On that visit I spent several days at the house of your grandmother, and on starting for home, by way of Fort Plain on foot and from there on by the Erie Canal, your uncle David Henry accompanied me a few miles toward Cherry Valley.

(6th): Elizabeth Tripp , who married Alexis Eliot, had seven children: Nathan T., Polly, Clestia, Delos, David O., Calvin and Caroline. The whole family came to Michigan in the 40's, and are now all dead except Nathan, Delos and perhaps Caroline, who married a man in Souther Michigan. I have not heard anything of her in 10 or 12 years.

(7th): Robert Tripp married and remained in Decatur. He had two children, Sylvester and Ophelia. I do not know wherher either of these is now loving.

(8th): Hanaah Tripp married_____Delamater, and had a son Herman. She separated from her husband, and with her son returned to the old Decatur home, where she lived and died. I so not know what became of Herman.

(9th): Emily Tripp was the beauty of the family. She never married.

(10th): David Tripp married Sally Flint. They removed from Decatur to Branch County, Mich. They had two children, ---Hester (who was twice married and died, leaving two or more children), and Helen E. now Mrs. J. Wesley Brown of Coldwater, Mich.

(11th): George Tripp married Mary Timans of Otsego County, N. Y. and move to Branch County, Mich., where he lived on a farm. He had two sons, Hudson who died at about the age of 19, and George . who lived only two or three years.

(12th). Stephen Tripp was never married. He was a school teacher and a very bright young man. When I was a mere child, I attended his school for a term, at New York Mills, N. Y.

(13th): Marcia Tripp married Alderon W. Case. They removed to Branch County, Mich., where they lived till death took them. They had two children: Mary, who died young, and Alda who married _____ Russelwhite, and lives, as I suppose, in Hinderhook, Branch Co., Mich. She has several children.

(14th)--Rhoenah Tripp married _____ Platt in Decatur. I was visiting in Decatur at the time of this marriage. They remained there several years, and then went West, to Wisconsin, I think, where Platt died, and Rhoenah afterwards removed to Hinderhook, where she died. I do not know much about Rhoenah's children. She had several. I saw one or more of them on the occasion of a visit I made to Hinderhook about 1873 or 1880.

(15th): Celestia Tripp never married. She was the youngest of the 15, and was only seven years older than I. You may have seen her, as she made a visit to Michigan and Illinois soon

after your uncle Henry's marriage. Your uncle Stephen came with Celestia to Pontiac, Michigan, and I went with them to Holly, where we visited relatives and friends, and had a good time. Henry had visited me at Pontiac perhaps two or three years before this. He was the first of Tripp name I saw in Michigan.

In the foregoing you have the substance of what I can recall to mind of the history of the 15 as probably of interest to you. If the past shall open itself further to me I will try to jot down some fact or notes and send them to you later on.

Your great grandfather as I have said, was a marked man in his day and generation, and was held in very highestoem by his family. This is shown in many ways. For one thing, by 5 of the 15 naming some after him, David. There was (1) David Tripp Eliot, son of Levina; (2) myself, David H. Eliot, son of Patience; (3) David Parker, son of Nancy; (4) David Henry Tripp, son of Nathan; (5) David Oscar Eliot, son of Elizabeth (or Lizzie, as she was always called).

You will find from what I have written, if indeed you did not know it before, that our branch of the Tripps seem to have had a penchant for marrying cousins. Levina's son, George C., married a second cousin for his first wife and her sister for his second wife. Your uncle Henry married a third cousin. Delos Eliot married a first cousin. Delos' brother, David Oscar, married a third cousin on the Eliot side; and Delos' brother Calvin married a third cousin, also an Eliot.

Your uncles Henry and Stephen can give you a better account of some of the 15 and their descendants than I can, as they lived in Decatur for some years after I left New York State; but I think there are some matters in the account I have given which may be new, even to them. At all events, I send you those jottings for what they may be worth.

I enclose herewith a clipping from a late Detroit Free Press.

(COPY OF CLIPPING)

"Great Marksman"

"Just as a vicious hen hawk was about to hold itself to Malachi Tripp's chickens, he up with a gun, and being up in the marksmanship of a old time, struck the hawkship in the solar plexus and annihilated--Killed it dead. Malachi was a great marksman in the days before guns or pistols were used and he frequently went out with stones and killed squirrels in the trees, often enough to make a mess for a meal. (Lapeer Press)."

The Malachi mentioned I have seen; that is, if it is the same Malachi. If it is he, he must be at least 90 years of age. He came into the County Treasurer's office in Pontiac, Oakland County, in the early 50's to pay some taxes, while I was Deputy County Treasurer there. On hearing his name, I commenced making inquiries and soon learned that he was my mother's cousin, but if I learned his father's name I do not now remember it. A while afterwards I was at Lapeer and visited him. He was then a bachelor and a lumberman, having a saw mill there. I have not seen or heard of him since. His skill in marksmanship as related in the cutting must be a family trait. A few years ago I got after a flock of doves that were

eating up my seeding of rye. Although I had not fired a gun in 30 years, and had never fired a breech loader, and although I had cataract in both eyes and could not see the forward sight, I got 15 doves with 15 cartridges, and won the campaign. How I did it I cannot tell. It was by snap shots, probably. Sometime when you are at Lapeer you might call on this Malachi Tripp. Perhaps you could get some information from him that would be of interest to you. After I had visited him, I was speaking of him to Uncle George Tripp of Kinderhook who knew him, and he told me something of his history and connection with the family that I have now forgotten.

I will here mention a fact which has just occurred to me. Stephen Tripp, of the 15, must have died in 1836, and not in 1831, as stated in the Platt record; for I remember the time distinctly, and in January 1831 I was not yet four years old. He died at New York Mills and his remains were taken to Lockport for burial. My father sent down two sleighs which conveyed the remains and accompanying friends. I did not go myself.

Now, Stephen Arthur, I have written quite a long letter, so long, indeed, that nothing else than the old family feeling could have caused me to produce it; but your call upon me here last week brought up in my mind the recollection of the old times; of your mother; of Henry and Stephen when we were boys together, and of the good times we had on my several visits to Lockport; and I have seemingly returned to boyhood while thus writing.

If you should send this letter or a copy of it to Henry,--for there is no telling when making up an historical record that may become of it,--send also my best wishes to Henry and Mary B. and their children, and to Stephen S. and his family.

I have one or two old relics of my grandfather, David Tripp, which I might have shown you while you were here if I had thought to do so. In particular, there is an old sand holder--or sand box, as I think we used to call it,--for the writing desk. It was given by Uncle George Tripp of Kinderhook who said it was brought by his father from Albany on his return from attending a session of the New York Assembly. So you see there were perquisites in those days for office holders, as well as in later times. I think I shall send this sand box to Henry, with a request that when he needs it no longer it shall be yours. It should remain in the Tripp family.

You said you would visit me again. Pray do so. And do not wait too long; as I have already been living on borrowed time for more than six years, and we cannot tell how soon the loan may be called in. But I may possibly see you sometime this month, for I am thinking of going to Detroit soon if the weather keeps fair and my health continues as good as it is at present. I want to see my nephew in Detroit and my relatives in Kelly once more, and while my eye-sight is good enough so that I can see to get about. If I do come to Detroit, I will call at your office; and I would be glad if you should have or can make some business on the F. & M. so that you can go to Killy at the

time. I want you to see Nathan T.(Tripp) Eliot. He is one of the oldes--if not the oldest--of the descendants of the 15 now living, and has always been an enthusiast in family matters. He is about 82 years old and lives on a farm two or three miles from the village of Holly.

Auf wiedersehen.

(Signed) E. A. Eliot.

Submitted by Peoria Chapter, Peoria
Mrs. A. G. Hiatt, Chairman

Part VII

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Submitted by Elder William Brewster Chapter

D. A. R.

Freeport, Illinois.

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Registrar.

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